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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Tennessee Valley Sees Empire

Germany Loudly Calls Austria

U. S. Planes Set Mass Record

Mexico Unionizes Bullfights

Rome Opens More Catacombs

Bolivian Army Sniffs Peace

THE great Tennessee Valley project gets under way with Knoxville, Tenn., as field headquarters. The far-flung Roosevelt-Norris plan undertakes the development of 40,000 square miles of land in nine states. A great transmission line to link the Muscle Shoals Wilson Dam and the $35,000,000 Norris Dam will be erected at the outset and will supply a steady flow of electric power to an area along a 200-mile front. With every horsepower the work of 20 men is done. Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, director and engineer, points the stupendous transforming power of the undertaking. He pictures the valley filled with small communities and economic units. "About 90 per cent of the national wealth is being wasted," he says—"Great possibilities open through a change of outlook and national spirit."

¶ Nazi Germany starts a still bolder propaganda campaign "to help German brothers in Austria who stand in the midst of their fight for liberty." Munich will increase the weekly radio appeals to Austrian Nazis from two to four. Every German with relatives in Austria is urged to write them what Hitler has done for the German people and to inclose German newspaper editorials on Premier Dollfuss and Austria. Henri Berenger, president of the French Senate, declares any absorption of Austria by Germany will mean war—Germany's new appeal is in defiance of the protests of the powers.

¶ The United States lifts from Italy the record for the longest nonstop mass flight ever made. Six naval seaplanes cover the 2059-mile hop from Norfolk, Va., to Coco Solo, Canal Zone, in 25 hours. Gen. Italo Balbo's longest mass hop on his recent flight to America was 1677 miles. In hopping to Brazil in 1931 he covered 1864 miles. But he'll doubtless beat 2059 miles the first time he finds sufficient ground beneath him—Air records today are written merely on passing clouds.

¶ Mexico City's hardy bull-ring workers organize Bull-fighters Union No. 1, with rules covering competition and wages. Beginning with 85 members, the union covers all rings. Matadors, toreadors and picadores extol the new code of fair practices—But of course each round will still see, as usual, a dozen men attacking one dazed and maddened and unbefriended bull.

¶ Boston joyfully dedicates its splendid 22-story post office and federal building, costing $6,000,000. More than 1000 workers will move in from 12 separate structures. Architect Ralph Adams Cram conceived the modernistic building, the six courtrooms departing most radically from the old style. Governor Ely and Mayor Curley speak. Postmaster-General Farley, speaking, characterizes 1933—He compares it to the transition periods of the Revolution and the Civil War.

¶ The world wags off another week. The United States waits on Cuba, with non-com. officers holding army officers captive, for stabilization Prince Ghazi ascends the throne of Irak. France believes Britain will offer America one-tenth on war debts, and might too. Canadian wilds will be scoured for two missing balloons of the James Gordon Bennett race, Airplanes may have to find them—Airplanes know where they are going, often get there.

¶ England rejoices in the prospect of plenty of home-grown salad. Horticultural experts develop a new lettuce called "Cheshunt early giant," which will grow in the tomato greenhouses, now empty from November to February, and will compete with the imported product. The Cheshunt is the first winter variety to prove to be "good-hearted"—So of course it won't bitterly resist being eaten.

¶ Rome exhibits deep interest in the Pretestatus catacombs. This old underground cemetery, where the early Christians defiantly worshiped, is near those of St. Calixtus and St. Sebastian, the galleries extending for a mile beneath the Appian Way. The barbarians who sacked Rome violated these tombs, but many wall sculptures and relics remain—They remain to remind an age that needs it of devotees who survived or perished, but wouldn't desert principles.

¶ Bolivia gives brief leave of absence to many of its troops fighting in the Chaco, the first since war began in June, 1932. While they are recreating in La Paz the ABC peace proposals may possibly bring an end to hostilities. Perhaps the government has a method in slipping the boys out of the trenches for a week—It wishes to reaccustom peaceful young farmers and clerks to worrying through the day without shooting at or being shot at by anybody.

Soaring Prices Prompt NRA To Put on Rein

Consumers' Board Acts to Prevent Danger of Profiteering

Bars Speculation

Expects Also to Stop Price-Fixing Save in Natural Resource Industries

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—Moving to free the national recovery drive from retarding effects of too swiftly rising prices, the Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA has decided to set up a special board to prevent profiteering.

Under a policy adopted yesterday the advisory board will sponsor a vigorous campaign against the speculative rise in prices, which has unquestionably minimized the effects of higher wages and shorter hours in many sections of the country and still represents the most serious threat there is to the ultimate success of the recovery campaign.

A special fact-finding board is to be constituted to determine where individuals are profiteering at the expense of the national effort, and every upward movement in prices will be carefully scrutinized to make certain of its justification.

Against Price Fixing

In addition to watching upward prices the board will in the future oppose general price fixing with exception for a limited number of "natural resource" industries, such as coal and oil, where "cutthroat" competition has led to public disaster.

The special "anti-profiteering" board will call upon other agencies of the NRA and the Government to assist in examining the shifting price structure under industrial codes. In the event a satisfactory check on profiteering cannot be worked out in this manner the board is prepared to set up a statistical section within its own organization.

The effectiveness of the NRA's control over the tremendous changes which it is effecting in the national economic structure will be vastly improved if the proposed curb on

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Opposition Bloc Effected at Irish Party Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Sept. 9—The fusion of Ireland's three opposition parties went into formal effect today following a party convention including delegates from all parts of the Free State.

Thus the "United Ireland Party" now takes the place of Mr. William Cosgrave's Cumann na nGaedheal, Mr. Frank MacDermot's Center Party and Gen. Eion O'Duffy's National Guards.

The formal consummation brings together the moderate constitutional groups whose disunion hitherto has been one of the major sources of strength of Mr. Eamonn de Valera and his Fianna Fail.

The United Ireland Party is committed to two major goals; firstly, reunion of north and south Ireland; secondly, the ending of the trade war with England.

General O'Duffy, as president of the new party, issued a statement, in which he declared that his policy was to save the farmers by restoring their principal market—England—to aid industry, reduce unemployment by extending the buying power of the community, to improve the position of the workers and to protect individual liberty and bring peace between creeds and classes in Ireland.

The new party will present the Government with perhaps the most vigorous opposition it has yet faced, when the Fail reconvenes. It will make an effort to seek new elections, which Mr. de Valera at the moment is attempting to avoid, despite the fact that the Fianna Fail leader claims himself capable of commanding a majority at the polls.

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Things Present

The editorial, "Poison for Endurance," handles the advertised implication that sport is hardly sport without smoking.

Charles H knew a thing or two about silverware, as you will note by examining the combination spoon and fork on the Interior Decoration and Antiques page.

Mr. Gilmore reviews Mr. Abbot's new book, "Watching the World Go By," on the Book Reviews and Literary News page.

Some especially helpful experiences are shared by our readers in The Parent column on the Progress in Education page.

The news of the week is summarized on the world map on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

The work of the World Court is summed up in The World Court Month by Month on the eleventh of each month; so look for it on Monday.

Monday brings the following regular features: Children's page, News of Art, Music and Theaters page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," more Hymnal Notes, and Pict-O-Grams.

Motorists Become Safety Police Forcing Cuts in Insurance Rates

Chelsea's Strenuous Campaign to Reduce Accidents Bears Fruit in Lower Schedules—State-Wide Drive in Massachusetts—Police Pledge Coöperation

Compulsory automobile insurance, bane of insurance interests, hard-hit target of motor organizations, is forcing a safety consciousness on the people of Massachusetts.

Thus evolves a paradox. A law roundly assailed as lacking in provisions for highway safety becomes the driving force behind machinery meeting the challenge of the careless and reckless car driver.

Organizations spread pleas for highway safety all over the newspapers. Lecturers comb the State to emphasize safety. Police bear down relentlessly on the man with his foot clamped on the gas pedal. Curves are cut away in the roads, highway lights installed, regulations revised. Behind all this, compulsory insurance advocates chuckle. It's not compulsory insurance, they say, but compulsory safety.

High insurance rates, figured by zones and based on accidents, have aroused the motorist. Failure to repeal the law enlists every available resource to cut down the growing accident pace—the only way to challenge high rates without removing the law.

It is now the opinion of the authorities that if the law is not lost in one of the hot, annual legislative skirmishes, it will make Massachusetts the safest of all states in which to drive a car.

That point strikes a chord of nation-wide significance in a country that sacrifices 40,000 citizens annually to the mad whirl of automobile wheels and carries something like 1,000,000 injured off the highway battlefields every year.

Squabble after squabble over motor insurance rates has afforded the opportunity for safety officials to strike an almost perpetually hot iron. The oft-repeated statement of the Insurance Commissioner that "fewer accidents bring lower rates" is sinking in. Proof of this is found in the department's records revealing that the heavy tide of rate increases is slowly but surely being stemmed.

Because John Jones has an accident ordinarily would not disturb Sam Perkins of the same town. But Sam Perkins has finally awakened to the fact that under the Massachusetts law every accident that Jones is in means more money out of Sam's pocket. Result—a widespread mobilization of the Perkinses to keep the Joneses within reasonable bounds.

Cities and towns, forced by the compulsory law to do something to relieve their citizens from the growing burden of insurance rates, find themselves equipped with highway safety systems as efficient as any in the country.

Chelsea is one of these cities where safety organization is thwarting the reckless motorist in the interest of lower rates. Reaching a peak of 717 accidents involving Chelsea citizens in 1929, the city built up a system

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British Farmers To Back Planned Crop Production

Pork, Milk and Potatoes on Trial Under New Law to Control Crops

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Planned production is henceforward to be the guiding feature of British farming under the terms of the new Agricultural Marketing Act which is now in operation here.

A big step in this direction was taken in 1931 when the Labor Government passed a law to enable the farmers to plan their production if they wanted to. Now the Conservative Government has gone much further, and has taken powers not merely to push the work of "rationalizing" the industry but to reduce imports in the interests of the local producers.

The new law, in fact, provides the framework with which Great Britain's new trade treaties are being and will henceforward be made in so far as agricultural produce is concerned.

The change-over from haphazardry to ordered output is intended to be carried out by the farmers themselves subject to the government's approval. But the act extends the authority possessed by the government under the previous act of 1931 and practically enables it to insist on planned output and marketing.

Indeed so wide are the powers given to the government that the act has come under fire from many Conservatives as being socialistic in spite of the fact that it was opposed by the Labor Party. The government itself has repudiated this description. But Mr. W. Ormsby-Gore, first commissioner of works, has himself described it as syndicalism.

To License Producers

The rationalization process prescribed in the act provides for each of the various branches of farming to be under the control of a board with power to issue licenses to producers and to make contracts on their behalf for sales to the distributors. Unregistered producers of regulated commodities will not be allowed to supply the wholesale market.

In anticipation of the bill becoming law, details were worked out for "syndicalist" action in respect of three products—pork, milk and potatoes. The plans are to be presented to Parliament at an early date. They must also be approved by the farmers themselves by means of a postal vote the result of which is believed to be a foregone conclusion since the planning is largely the work of the National Farmers' Union, which represents the majority of the farming community.

Must Report Production

An integral part of the plan is a market supply committee of not more than five members, which is to advise the Government on such questions as the probable home output, the operation of the act and how much of any particular commodity ought to be allowed in from abroad. Individual products will be dealt with by voluntary development boards, chosen by the farming industry, with the Government's approval and by agricultural marketing reorganization commissions, set up by the Government on its own initiative.

To help these bodies do their work, the Board of Trade is empowered to call upon not only the farmers, but "the occupier of any premises used by way of trade" to make returns showing "the quantity of that product or commodity, or of that kind, variety or grade as the case may be, which was stored in the premises on any specified day."

This far-reaching order covers any agricultural product and its derivatives in respect of which it is proposed to vary or discontinue importation.

Federation Plan For Democracies Urged by Lothian

Geneva Lacking in Power for Defense, English Liberals Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—Federation of the democratic states of Europe as the only hope for the peace of the world was strongly advocated by the Marquis of Lothian at the recent Liberal summer schools here.

The present ills under which the world was suffering Lord Lothian said, were caused by international anarchy. Policies of economic nationalism had made supply and demand unbalanced all over the world. He saw hope only in "bridging nationalism with federation."

"The democratic European countries" Lord Lothian declared, "must join together in terms of arms, trade and peace."

Nations were not ready for coöperation, he argued, until they were ready for political and economic union. The only time that any series of countries had prospered in peace together was when they had been joined together. He instanced the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and certain of the British Dominions, such as South Africa.

The League of Nations, good as it was, was in Lord Lothian's eyes not enough. The essence of the League was the sovereignty of its members. Until there was a realization of some international sovereignty, the basis of which was cooperation, it would be impossible to break down the present anarchy.

Some people, Lord Lothian pointed out, were turning to Communism and Socialism as a way out. This offered a challenge to Liberalism. The English, and, Lord Lothian believed, most other nationalities could not give up their ideals of democracy and liberty and survive. Personal liberty and the ideal of free citizenship would have to conquer, but they could not conquer until international anarchy was swept away and private enterprise had free rein.

Sir Frederick Whyte said that the great problem of Liberals was to organize peace so that it should be not merely an interregnum between wars, but a permanent condition.

Admiral Byrd Shares Limelight At Chicago With Girl Tire-Rollers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 9—Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd, adventurer, came to explore a Century of Progress exposition here yesterday, but found his customary place in the limelight occupied temporarily by 27 young sports women. He did not regain it until the 27 girls had rolled as many big black-rubber tires down a race course and until one of them, rolling her tire ahead of all the others, had been made "Queen of the Lady Tire Rollers."

Then, quite suddenly the public, the publicity staff, the news reel cars, the press photographers all remembered that the Admiral was due and found, perhaps to their embarrassment, that he had already slipped into the grounds, met some of the folks, and done a little sightseeing.

But after he was found, everything was different. The "ohs" and the "ahs," the "Isn't he a peach," the "Look at that smile, won't you," the "Say boy, wouldn't you like to be going with him, this time," seemed to burst forth in a spontaneous chorus. There was no more peace for Admiral Byrd, who probably wished he was on his way to the South Pole again, instead of having to hide away in the hot and stuffy little wireless room on his first south pole ship, which is stationed at the fair, to escape the autograph hunters.

Coming up yesterday morning from St. Louis in the new plane made for use on his forthcoming expedition, Admiral Byrd was accompanied by his pilot, Harold June. Together they had planned to make a last visit to the old City of New York, which has proved a popular attraction at the fair, and after a few short minutes on board regretfully they went back into the crowd, only to find release from the crowd in the seclusion of their hotel rooms.

At the beginning of the early afternoon, while the military guard assembled to meet him was attracting little if no attention at the main entrance, the crowd had gathered on the roadway south of the Hall of Science. A new sport was having its premiere—tire rolling—a publicity stunt staged by a leading rubber tire manufacturer. And tire rolling, girls, is no snap. Just try it some time, not just across the garage floor, but fast and far down a 400-foot course. Miss Marie Miller, a 16-year-old Chicago school girl, won the contest. Her time was 3m. 10s.

Cry of South For Electric Power Heard

Tennessee Development Heads Find 'Interest Is Tremendous'

Petitions Coming In

Great Work Speeds as New Contracts Are Awarded by Valley Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Typical of the eagerness of many communities to get electric power from the Tennessee Valley Authority is St. Florian, Ala. Although within a few miles of Muscle Shoals, where the Government has already spent more than $130,000,000, St. Florian is without electric power. A committee, on which women are represented, already has been organized to get action.

"I suppose you'll first apply your electric power to a flatiron," remarked Mr. Llewellyn Evans, Tennessee Valley Authority engineer, to one woman on the committee.

"No," she said, "I would use it to realize my life's ambition—to pump running water into my kitchen sink."

Aerial Survey Contract

Mr. Evans is handling these power applications. "The interest is tremendous," he said. "Every community has citizens eager to organize their respective communities to receive benefits of the power to be made available by the Authority."

The transmission line which will link the Muscle Shoals-Wilson Dams and the $35,000,000 Norris Dam to be constructed near Knoxville will be erected in its entirety at the very outset, announced Mr. David E. Lilienthal, Tennessee Valley Authority director. It will provide a steady flow of electric power to an area radiating in either direction along its 200-mile length.

Contract for an aerial survey between power sites in Alabama and Tennessee has been awarded to the Southwest Aerial Survey, Austin, Texas.

It is planned to let the transmis-

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Brazil Forbids News Of 'Red' Activities In Sao Paulo Press

By the United Press

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Mention of Communism has been forbidden in the press of São Paulo by the new interventor, Gen. Daltro Filho, in a new set of rules laid down for the censorship of newspapers. Anarchism and Bolshevism also may not be discussed, and news of disorders of communistic origin is not permitted even though such incidents occur in a foreign country.

Publication of the new regulations for censorship followed a telegraphic request from the Brazilian Press Association asking the new interventor to state his attitude toward the restrictions already in force. General Filho in his reply stated that if all the São Paulo papers joined unanimously in asking for removal of the censorship it would be lifted.

Meanwhile the subjects forbidden include: References to disturbances or attempts to perturb public order; references to communistic disorders in any country as well as doctrinary explanations of Communism, Bolshevism or anarchism; news of troop or police movements. (These may be printed only when given out from official sources); all financial or economic comments of destructive character which might injure the credit of the country; comments or declarations that might affect international relations or public order; news or comments tending to create either public or private scandals; comments or news articles of separatist tendencies among the states.

Hitlerites to Direct Barrage Of New Propaganda at Austria

Mass of Private Letters Lauding Germany's New Régime to Go to Relatives and Friends Across the Border—Decrease in Workless Shown

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 9—The German National Socialist Party, in pursuance of its policy of winning over Austria to National Socialism, today issues through its official propaganda department a special appeal to help "our German brothers in Austria who stand in the midst of their fight for liberty."

After claiming that the Dollfuss separatist government is desperately defending itself through terror, lies, violation of the Constitution and treason against the people, that all propaganda in German favor is brutally suppressed while, on the contrary, Jewish newspapers of political parties conduct unheard of "campaigns of lies" against Herr Adolf Hitler and the National Socialist Germany, the appeal declares that it is the national duty for Germans under such conditions to support the Austrian National Socialists.

Such help can be given by everyone in Germany who has relatives, friends, or acquaintances in Austria by writing to them, explaining what Herr Hitler has done for the German people and how conditions in Germany really are, the appeal continues.

German newspaper cuttings telling the truth about the Austrian situation and about Germany's economic and political improvement, should especially be sent. If every German does his duty, this appeal concludes, then it will compensate tenfold for muzzling the National Socialist press and propaganda in Austria.

This new form of propaganda is an addition to the radiocasting against Austria, which continues. In fact it is reported from Munich that instead of two weekly appeals to Austrian National Socialists from that city during the coming weeks there will be four. Emphasis in the last appeal this week was laid upon the Pan-German ideal and attacks are made on the present Austrian Government, which, it declares, is existing only through servility to foreign powers.

Much space has been given in the German press also to the reported desertion of two Austrian army officers in full uniform belonging to Salzburg regiments, who crossed the Austrian frontier into Bavaria. These officers are reported to have declared that they could no longer remain in an army or serve a Government in which their own German soldieriy ideal was now extinct. One officer, further, the report states, has been pensioned from the Austrian army because he was seen associating with a National Socialist and another officer because he was

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Social Reforms Called Need In Relief Activity

Mrs. Roosevelt Counsels Workers at Two-Day Meeting

By Marjorie Shuler

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—Playing politics with the hungry must stop! Lady Bountifuls, indiscriminately dispensing baskets of groceries and worn-out sweaters, must give way to trained social workers with technical methods. The slack must be taken up in government relief. Private individuals must be roused to a sense of their responsibility for carrying on social agencies.

These are some of the outstanding conclusions of the 1933 mobilization of human needs which ended a two-day session here today with plans for sending out modern "crusaders," women who will give information on social needs in hundreds of communities during the next few weeks prior to the asking for dollars by men's committees.

The final charge to the workers was given by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who challenged them to "know your states and communities, learn how people live there, find out where the sore spots are, and then make people feel the real suffering which you see."

Substitute "Love" for "Charity"

"I don't like the word charity," said Mrs. Roosevelt. "For the giver charity may be good, but I don't think it is for the receiver, and I should like to see the word love substituted for charity in the familiar Biblical verse."

Charity characterizes the Christian civilization in contrast to the pagan, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of New York City told the delegates. Mr. Mortimer Fleishhacker, banker, of San Francisco, declared that the new deal in government has produced an upward curve in business and now must bring about a new ideal of human responsibility.

Most of the speakers referred to the need for trained workers and for elimnating politics from relief, but it remained for Mr. Harry Hopkins, administrator of the federal emergency relief, to make the flat statement, "I do not believe that relief is adequate anywhere in the United States."

Inadequacy of Relief

He declared that in some communities relief paid is as low as $1.50 a month; that many cities will not give a penny to transients; that there is a total lack of imagination in using white collar unemployed; that these surpluses in grain, cotton and hogs are absurd while people are not getting enough to eat, and that single men and women cannot get relief, and "on the whole women get a tougher break than men." Mr. Hopkins said, "Getting back on the job is the only answer to the problem."

Two of the plans tried out last year will be utilized by a number of other cities this fall, as will a series of bulletins to prominent women and a radio sketch in Buffalo, N. Y.; the Indianapolis campaign to "sell the lady of the house" enlisting 25,000 women in 400 organizations and using a speakers bureau; an emergency committee of "pinch hitters" to substitute for the regular speakers, and a motor corps to transport speakers and literature.

Trees for Canadian Prairies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Canadian Forestry Association's tree-planting car has been busy in the prairie provinces, having recently completed a three months' tour of Saskatchewan, and is now on a two months' tour of Alberta. A total of 61 towns was visited in Saskatchewan, in which 136 meetings were held, with a total attendance of 21,000 persons.

Government Allots $3,000,000 in Day To Public Projects

Milwaukee Project First to Get Final Approval in Due Form

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—Bridges, sewers, street improvements, waterworks, a tourist hotel and public land surveys are among the projects for which the federal emergency administration of public works has allotted more than $3,000,000 in the last 24 hours.

The first project to pass all the way through the Administration's decentralized machinery which considers applications for loans from non-federal public bodies, reached final approval. It was an allotment of $1,850,000 to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Milwaukee, Wis., for the construction of a sewage system.

It blazes the way for many similar nonfederal allotments expected to follow the same route. The application was approved by the state engineer of the public works administration, the state advisory board and the engineering, financial and legal divisions of the Administration in Washington and the special board for public works. The application, in correct form, was given approval one week after its receipt in Washington.

Other allotments included $1,000,000 to the General Land Office to continue surveys of public lands and give work to several hundred men for two years; $400,000 to the National Recovery Administration for expenses; $70,000 for an addition to a chemistry building at Howard University; $50,000 to the Governor of the Virgin Islands for the construction and equipment of a tourist hotel at St. Thomas; $75,000 to Norwalk, Conn., for improvements in its water system; $220,000 to the State of New Hampshire to aid in financing two publicly owned toll bridges, one across the Bellamy River and the other across Little Bay; $87,000 to the city of St. Paul, Minn., to enable it to begin at once a $290,600 street improvement program, and $9974 to the United States Geological Survey for reconditioning government property and new construction.

With the lower Rio Grande valley flooded the Administration yesterday cut through red tape and assured the stricken communities in Texas that men and money will be made available to meet the emergency.

Chile Socialist Exiled as Agitator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Col. Marmaduke Grove, well known for his activities directed against constitutional government, has been arrested and "relegated" to the town of Melinka in the south of Chile. Colonel Grove played a leading part in the Socialist revolution of June, 1932, and was afterward exiled to Easter Island.

In a statement, the Premier and Minister of Interior outlined reasons which led the Alessandri Government to "relegate" Colonel Grove. He admitted the man's ability, but regretted it had not been directed in channels more beneficial to his country.

"At the same time," declared the Premier, "it is not right that a man receiving a pension from the Government"—he is a retired colonel—"should direct all his energies against that same Government, and in the circumstances, taking into consideration also the need of the country for repose and tranquility if it is to make headway against its difficulties, there can be no doubt whatever that the measures adopted in virtue of the special powers authorized by Congress have been justified."

U. S. Adding To Naval Ring Around Cuba

Big Battleship Mississippi Ordered to Steam Into Havana Harbor

Junta Is in Turmoil

Roosevelt Is Keeping Sharp Eye to Protection of American Citizens

With Roosevelt keeping a sharp eye on Cuba to the protection of American citizens, the Navy Department is continuing to increase the strength of the ring of war craft it is throwing around the island. The big battleship Mississippi has been ordered to Havana harbor and another destroyer sent from Norfolk, Va.

The State Department sees more hope for the establishment of a stable Cuban Government in the conciliatory efforts of the Junta and the fact that South American countries seem about to join in a friendly note to Cuba.

Efforts of the Cuban junta to conciliate various factions in the turmoil which has followed the overthrow of the de Cespedes régime, apparently have gained but little headway although improvements in the situation are definitely promised.

A possible coup against the junta was indicated when 200 army officers were held prisoners at the National Hotel by several companies of heavily-armed soldiers. They later withdrew and relieved a tense situation.

A report from Havana said that armed revolutionaries searched the residence of the United States Consul at Cienfuegos, but did no damage and uttered no threats.

Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, arrived in Havana Harbor late yesterday aboard the Indianapolis but departed without disembarking, on his cruise through the Panama Canal to the Pacific Coast.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—In so far as diplomacy can aid the Cuban people to establishment of a stable government, it seems today to be working notably well.

Two prime factors encourage President Roosevelt and his Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull. First, the counter-revolutionary officers—200 in number—who had gathered at the Hotel National in Havana, where the American colony had its headquarters, have withdrawn.

The possibility of bloodshed through conflict between these eager officers and the corporals and sergeants who now control Cuba was a distinct danger to Americans there, and if precipitated would have undoubtedly led to intervention.

Now, Mr. Hull announced today, withdrawal of the officers through Mr. Sumner Welles' activities has removed the impending danger.

Appeal of Mexico

Second, and of vital importance to the whole Latin-American policy, the appeal of the Mexican Government to the ABC powers to join in representations at Havana has been the success for which Washington has been waiting. It means that the strategy inaugurated when President Roosevelt called the Mexican and ABC envoys to the White House has produced constructive results.

Mixico, which has already recognized the provisional Cuban Government under its own peculiar Estrada doctrine—which is based upon "de facto" recognition—already two days ago encouraged Washington by a friendly message, and asked Argentina, Brazil and Chile to send joint representations to Cuba to preserve law and order and establish a stable Government.

The significance of this international demarche is that joint appeals by brother Latin-American nations are regarded as many times more effective upon Cuba than any amount of mailed-fist activities of the United States. President Roosevelt has aimed at this goal ever since the crisis broke out.

Chile Appreciative

In reply to the Mexican communication, Chile expressed its appreciation of a joint effort of the American governments to exert their moral influence upon the Cuban leaders. This is taken as tacit acceptance of the joint demarche.

Argentina has not yet replied to Mexico, but in a message to Washington states its decision will be rendered later, and that provisionally it believes Cuba capable of adjusting its own affairs without armed American intervention. Brazil has not yet been heard from.

Thus, despite the manifest reluctance of South American states to take any action construable as support of the doctrine of intervention, they have gone a long way toward reenforcing American efforts to induce stability in Cuba.

In the official view here, the "curse of Yankee imperialism" has been taken off by what the American Government has done so far and the door is ajar upon whatever activities may be necessary in future. If Cuban affairs should go from bad to worse, President Roosevelt would be able once more to appeal to the leading Latin-American powers, and presumably he would defer armed intervention until he had a "mandate" from the powers.

Should affairs become bad enough, it seems that even Buenos Aires would swallow its disinclination to

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United States Is Adding To Ring Thrown Around Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

see any United States action, and the American Government would have a joint backing to take action "on behalf of humanity."

As far as affairs go in Cuba itself, developments seem to be at a standstill. The revolutionary junta is manifestly not acting as a government in many respects, Washington believes, on the strength of messages from Ambassador Welles. How long the situation can remain in this precarious stalemate is impossible for officials to predict. The question, Mr. Hull is frank to state, is solely in the hands of the Cuban people. It is, can and will be until they muster their forces in strength sufficient to reëstablish law, order and stable government, he says.

Meanwhile, the efforts to stimulate Cuba to constructive action on its own volition, continue. Action of other Latin-American powers, already hinted at in Mexico's step, is now awaited with more confidence.

Intervention Remote

Intervention is as remote as it has been all the week, and in some respects more remote. The visit of Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, on the cruiser Indianapolis, may, as intended, have had some publicity value. But in practice it was remarkably simple. Under instructions from Washington the cruiser steamed into Havana harbor, Mr. Swanson saw a representative of the American Ambassador, and two hours later was on his way—not to Guantanamo, as had been announced when the situation looked a bit graver yesterday morning, but straight on to Panama itself, farther and farther away from the Cuban seat of difficulties.

All the small American naval craft which dot Cuban waters—and there are only two big ships there, the Mississippi and the Richmond—are under rigid instructions not to land any troops unless in dire emergency. Even the Isle of Pines, where the juxtaposition of a badly provisioned penal colony and a group of some 200 Americans had aroused anxiety, is now more tranquil. Food for the convicts for an additional 10 days has been provided, and there is no hint of discipline being destroyed.

Thus at the ending of a tense week, Washington feels that internationally it has been remarkably successful in conciliating the larger Latin-American states, and in Cuba itself its warning hand has reinforced discipline and provided the atmosphere where a more stable government can grow.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Cuban Junta Faces Coup As 200 Army Officers Are Held by Soldiers

HAVANA, Sept. 9 (AP)—Rumblings of a possible coup against a four-days-old Cuban junta, itself the product of revolt, grew today as 200 army officers were held virtual prisoners in the National Hotel.

The men, leaders under the deposed de Cespedes régime, had convened to consider their course when several companies of heavily-armed soldiers swooped down on the hotel and, with machine guns, surrounded it.

Fulgencio Batista, one-time sergeant, who now is commander of the army, gave the officers until 10 a. m. to obey his orders that they return to their posts, from which they were evicted Monday when Batista led a revolt and established a commission form of government.

Last night, when the guard about the hotel was increased, they emphatically answered "No" to the demands. "We do not recognize this government," said one of them. "Let the commissioners get out."

Officers Stand Firm

The officers freely said they were prepared to sell their lives dearly if efforts were made to arrest them or send them back to duty at the point of guns.

The government was said to have received reports that the officers, some of whom still count on the loyalty of their units, had planned to attack the Presidential Palace.

Other rumors—unverified but nevertheless generally taken as explanations for the course of events—were that Señor Horacio Ferrer, de Cespedes' Secretary of War; Señor Julio Sanguily and others of high rank plotted to unseat the Leftist Commission and replace it with either Dr. de Cespedes and his cabinet or by some "concentration" government.

Tending to confirm that rumor, according to some observers, was the arrest in Bayamo, Jiguani, Manzanillo, and Palma Soriano of 16 men who were accused of planning a coup on behalf of former President Mario G. Menocal.

Improvement Promised

Meanwhile, with the departure from Cuban waters of the United States cruiser Indianapolis, carrying Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, a promise was made of an improvement in the Administration.

The promise came from Señor Sergio Carbo, spokesman for the executive commission, and represented a departure from the junta rule. Señor Carbo said the commission, in sessions that lasted far into the night, considered establishing a coalition cabinet with a president at its head, to replace the five commissioners.

A meeting of the commissioners and representatives of the eight organizations opposing Gen. Gerardo Machado—whose overthrow Aug. 12 led to the naming of Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes as provisional president—was scheduled for today to continue a study of what kind of rule would be acceptable to all.

Reports that American Marines had landed in Santiago and Cienfuegos aroused considerable discussion among the various groups until Ruben Leon, a member of the student directory, announced he had authentic information that the marines had merely inspected the town and departed.

Advices direct from Cienfuegos denied that marines had landed at all and said a destroyer expected there had not arrived.

Two prisoners were killed and two were wounded when guards quelled a riot at Guantanamo prison but indications were lacking that this trouble had political significance.

The Indianapolis remained in the harbor two hours before proceeding on an inspection tour to Panama and the West Coast, and Mr. Swanson did not go ashore.

Search Is Attempted

Early today soldiers attempted to search the National Hotel and their erstwhile commanders for arms, but desisted when Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Ambassador, recommended otherwise.

Mr. Welles, a resident in the place, was in the lobby when the would-be searchers arrived. Through the night automobiles were not allowed to enter the grounds. The officers were well armed with machine guns, rifles and pistols.

Major Alfredo Doffil, deposed chief of police, asserted on behalf of the officers, that "we are unanimous in the decision not to return to our posts until the commission and Batista are ousted."

The hubbub attending the arrival of the soldiers died down in the early morning hours as most of the officers retired to their rooms.

Batista has been promoted to the rank of colonel by Executive Commissioner Carbo. The latter, meanwhile, expressed optimism that the problem would soon be solved, and that "we are inclined to form a coalition cabinet with representatives of all opposition factors that have cooperated with us in our revolutionary work." The commission refused, however, to consider reinstating Dr. de Cespedes.

Last night Batista gave out what he called a message from Mr. Swanson. It read:

"There is no disposition on the part of the United States to intervene in Cuba. We simply want peace and order. The United States naval forces sent here are only to protect American lives and not to interfere in the government of Cuba.

"The people of Cuba can and will solve their problems. We hope that they will solve them with justice and generosity. We desire happiness and prosperity for Cuba."

Uncle Sam, 'They're Watch Dogs, Not War Dogs'

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Motorists Get Rate Cut by Safety Work

(Continued from Page 1)

under Mr. Hyman Kaplan, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, which lowered accidents to 657 in 1931, to 565 in 1932, and if the general average for the first months of this year hold true, the toll for this year will be only 414.

Every time an accident driver leaves his garage, he is literally followed by the eyes of Chelsea's safety-minded "Scotland Yard." Failure to report accidents sent more than 400 Chelsea operators off the road in 1932. Every accident is studied in detail. Every accident driver's record is an open book to Mr. Kaplan.

Police Coöperate

The police department coöperates. A system of hearings was evolved enforcing strick checkups on every accident. Police reports are at the disposition of safety committees. The steady rise in rates from the inception of compulsory insurance in 1927 was stemmed in 1932. The trend is now downward.

It is Mr. Kaplan's contention that the Chelsea driver, impressed with the need for safety, is saving other cities money wherever he drives. In all the cities of the North Shore, the trend of insurance rates is downward.

But Chelsea will keep on. Promise of still lower rates are written into Mr. Kaplan's program for the future. His three-point plan envisages accident prevention work, removal of highway hazards, and stronger enforcement by stricter punishment of those who cause accidents.

State-Wide Scheme Sought

At the public hearing on rates, Monday, Mr. Kaplan will propose a state body or organization to develop some state-wide scheme similar to that in Chelsea, to be put into effect in every community in the Commonwealth. It would be the answer, he said, to the problem of high rates. It would put the theory of compulsory insurance, which he considers all right, into more practical operation.

Such cities as New Bedford, Plymouth, Springfield and Pittsfield have well-working safety system reflected in consistently low insurance rates. At no time have the rates in New Bedford, Plymouth or Taunton been as high under compulsory insurance as they were in the last year prior to compulsion.

New Bedford is a good example. On light cars, which cause most of the trouble on the roads, this city has kept the insurance rate average under compulsory provisions down to about $22 as compared to $26 before the compulsory law. Taunton demands $18 of the light-car owner, as compared to the pre-compulsory cost of $26.

"Obviously there are no complaints about insurance rates from these communities," the insurance commissioner declared. "They have shown what can be done by united effort against the reckless driver."

Boston Stage Notes

Joe Cook's new musical, "Hold Your Horses," will be held over for one more week at the Shubert, preparatory to its New York opening, Sept. 18. The show is gradually being whipped into shape. Much material has been eliminated, other numbers have been expanded; but the running time has been cut from the three hours and 35 minutes of the opening night to three hours. Some new costumes have been provided, and some more of Mr. Cook's gadgets have been introduced. The star has sacrificed his amusing "program notes" introducing Miss Harriet Hoctor's ballet, and the ballet itself has been shortened by omitting the epilogue. The performance has been speeded up and linked together so that it runs more smoothly. The production is still in process of formation, but by another week it should have reached something approximating its final form.

Miss Jane Cowl's new version of "Camille" closes its five-weeks run at the Tremont tonight. Monday it will be succeeded by "Brittle Heaven," a new play based on the life of Emily Dickinson, written by Vincent Yorke and Frederick J. Pohl, and tried out this summer at West Falmouth.

The New York run of "Music in the Air," the Jerome Kern musical, has been extended for a week. The Boston opening at the Colonial, therefore, is postponed to Sept. 18.

Miss Blanche Yurka will appear at the Tremont, Sept. 18, in "Spring in Autumn," adapted from a Spanish play by the Sierras.

On the same date, a detective play, "Inspector Charlie Chan," based on a story by Earl Derr Biggers, will open at the Hollis.

Motion Pictures

Any Old Afternoon

Comes another screen imitation of a stage play in "One Sunday Afternoon," now on view at the Metropolitan Theater. We can hardly call it disappointing, since experience has taught us not to expect too much of an art form still in an adolescent state.

Those who have seen the play, which is continuing a long run in New York, will remember it as a small-town anecdote transformed into a shimmering little drama by the penetrant director, Mr. Leo Bulgakov, who was able to bring out in formerly unknown players remarkable powers of characterization.

And now comes Mr. Gary Cooper as Biff Grimes, the town bully who grew up to be a dentist. He plays it without variety, all the subtle twists and turns that marked Mr. Lloyd Nolan's work, bent into a straight romantic rôle. Mr. Neil Hamilton builds up the character of his enemy, Hugo Barnstead, on like stolid lines. Miss Fay Wray makes too little of the girl Virginia who so enchanted young Biff in the early scenes, and overplays the hardened woman she becomes in the later ones. Snappy Downer's original flavor is lost in an unimpressive sketch by Mr. Roscoe Karns. The humors and the tenderness have eluded the director of the occasion, Mr. Stephen Roberts.

It is Miss Frances Fuller who captures the ineffable qualities of the piece and clothes Biff's loyal young wife with a sweet wistfulness that does not cloy. A too frequent use of close-ups may overemphasize her yearning, but that is not her fault. On her alone rests the honor of saving the production from absolute commonplaceness.

And what's this new wrinkle of sound recording the movies seem so proud of lately? Mr. Cooper speaks almost constantly in such low tones you are surprised that you can hear him. Progress in technique? Okay, if it isn't overdone. M. L.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight and Sunday; moderate west or northwest winds.

All New England States: Generally fair and cooler tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west and northwest winds over north portion; fresh west and northwest winds over south portion; generally fair tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	78	80	Miami, Fla.	82	86
Bismarck	58	78	Montreal	66	70
Boston	70	82	Nantucket	70	78
Buffalo	70	78	New Orleans	80	90
Calgary	42	70	New York	74	84
Charleston	80	90	Norfolk, Va.	76	90
Chicago	74	96	North Platte	70	94
Cincinnati	74	94	Philadelphia	76	88
Denver	56	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	92
Dodge City	70	92	Pittsburgh	74	92
Eastport, Me.	56	72	Portland, Me.	66	68
Hatteras	82	86	Raleigh	76	90
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. Sept. 8	76	80	St. Louis	76	98
			Minneapolis	68	94
Helena, Mont.	48	56	Salt Lake City	68	80
Huron, S. D.	64	86	San Francisco	58	56
Jacksonville	78	92	Santa Fe, N.M.	68	76
Kansas City	74	92	Seattle	54	74
Key West	84	88	Tampa	76	90
Los Angeles	60	72	Washington	76	92
Memphis	74	92	Williston, N.D.	54	60

A—9 a. m., Sept. 9.
B—Maximum Sept. 8.

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Politics Hinders C. C. C. Progress, Foresters State

Clouds of political patronage loom to dim the brilliant progress of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Reports that political interference with C. C. C. work is undermining the morale of several camps will be investigated by a committee appointed by the New England section of the Society of American Foresters. This was revealed today by Mr. Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, who is a member of the committee.

Through pressure, unworthy men have been placed as camp foremen and other officers, and are causing loss of efficiency, it was reported at the meeting of the society this week at Lost River, N. H.

Mr. Reynolds said foresters from several states have "alleged that recent appointees who secured their places through recommendations by Congressmen have been able to defeat the efforts of responsible officials to procure their discharge for inefficiency." The appointees, it is charged, appealed directly to their political sponsors who interceded for them and prevented their removal.

The committee has been empowered to bring the results of their findings to the attention of President Roosevelt and the public. Mr. Reynolds believes the President thinks too much of the C. C. C. to allow political patronage to endanger the efficiency of the work.

If the reports are true, drastic action should be taken to insure appointment of capable men, the secretary said. One inefficient foreman can slow up progress and waste more money than five poor workers.

Besides Mr. Reynolds, the committee consists of Mr. Herman H. Chapman, professor of forestry, Yale University, chairman, and Mr. Philip W. Ayres, forester for the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

Events

Final day, Topsfield Fair, Topsfield, evening.
Final day, Charlemont Fair, Charlemont, evening.

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 8:20 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Turn Back the Clock," 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Metropolitan—"One Sunday Afternoon," 1:15, 4:45, 7:30, 10:40 p. m.

Events Sunday

Conference on Business and Investments: Annual mass meeting, talk on "Technocracy," by Mr. Howard Scott, musical program, Babson Park, Wellesley Hills, 3:15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Musical program by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Mr. George Millrood, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, Fenway Court, 2; program as follows:

Andante, from Violin Concerto in E minor ..... Mendelssohn
Caprice No. 22 ..... Paganini-Brown
Mr. Millrood
Conservati fedele ..... Vinci
Clair de lune ..... Fauré
Chère nuit ..... Bachelet
Miss Taylor
Sonata No. 3, in D minor ..... Brahms
Allegro
Adagio
Un poco presto e con sentimento
Presto agitato
Mr. Millrood
London Bridge ..... Buzzi-Peccia
To one who passed whistling through the night ..... Gibbs
Will-o'-the-wisp ..... Spross
Miss Taylor

Events Monday

W. L. Thompson Company: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler, morning.

Theaters

Loew's Orpheum—"Turn Back the Clock," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Metropolitan—"One Sunday Afternoon," 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 7:30, 10:40 p. m.
For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

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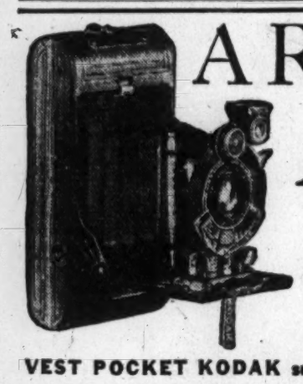

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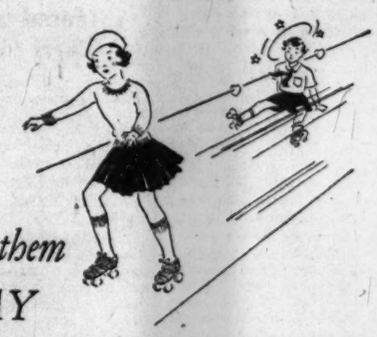

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American Police To Be Studied By Mexican Official

Part of Plan to Modernize Force in Southern Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 9—Police departments in five cities, and the United States Department of Justice are to be studied by an official representative of the Mexico City police department as part of the program for completely modernizing its operations. The cities to be visited are St. Louis, San Antonio, Chicago, Milwaukee and Washington.

As personal representative of Gen. Jose Juan Mendez, Mexico City's police chief, Señor Ted Gonzales, assistant to Prof. Benjamin Martinez, head of the crime detection laboratory here, will leave Mexico City on Sept. 27. Señor Gonzalez's trip, which is to include classes at the special scientific crime detection course of the Northwestern University in Chicago, was made possible through the kindness of Mr. David Karger, Milwaukee knit goods manufacturer, who spent a short vacation in Mexico early this year and became interested in bettering law enforcement relations between the two countries.

Señor Gonzales, known as the police department's "secretary of foreign relations," is usually intrusted, besides his ordinary duties, with taking care of cases involving fugitive criminals from other countries, especially from the United States.

Was Reared in New York

His knowledge of English—and incidentally Yiddish—was acquired on the East Side of New York City where he was reared after his family moved there from his native city of Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico.

The various chiefs of police have extended special invitations to Señor Gonzalez, who will not only visit and study police methods in the various cities, but will address luncheon clubs, chambers of commerce, and speak over the radio. Señor Gonzalez also has an invitation from Mr. Edgar Hoover, chief of the United States Department of Justice in Washington, to study the methods of that organization. Señor Gonzalez has been in contact with the United States Department of Justice for some years, assisting in tracing persons sought on federal charges who have taken refuge in Mexico, and coöperating in other forms.

In announcing that he had granted leave to Señor Gonzalez for two months for the study tour, General Mendez stated:

"It is my desire to incorporate into my department the best known methods of detecting and fighting crime, and at the same time I would like to attain a better understanding with the police of the United States. I want the American law enforcement agencies to understand that we are prepared to and will give 100 per cent coöperation.

Fight a Common Enemy

"In our work there should be no frontiers or boundaries, for we have one common enemy to fight—the criminal. I would like to have the people north of the Rio Grande get out of their minds the idea that Mexico is a haven for criminals, and that once they cross the border they are safe. The coöperation which I desire will make Mexico just as dangerous for the criminal as the place from which he flees."

As part of the plan to modernize and make as efficient as possible the police department, General Mendez is trying to fill the major executive posts with college graduates, among whom he has selected as his private secretary, Señor Luis G. Higgins.

Since entering the identification bureau of the police department, Señor Gonzalez has worked on several major cases. Señor Gonzalez was made honorary deputy sheriff of Los Angeles County by Mr. William Treager, former sheriff, for assstance he gave that department in Mexico.

Court to Hear Sapiro Extradition Objection

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—Because of a dozen or more technical reasons advanced by attorneys for Aaron Sapiro, who has been indicted in Chicago for an alleged racketeering conspiracy with Al Capone, Justice Julius Miller of the Supreme Court has set Sept. 11 as the date of a hearing on the legality of the extradition papers which Gov. Herbert H. Lehman granted to the state of Illinois on Wednesday.

Mr. Sapiro is at liberty today on $1000 bail, having surrendered at the tombs prison yesterday. Mr. David Siegel, counsel for Sapiro, charged that requirements of the Illinois law relating to extraditions had not been complied with in the proceedings against his client. These requirements are that the request for extradition be signed in person by a state attorney, accompanied by supporting affidavits, and that the indictment be indorsed by all the witnesses before the grand jury which returns the indictment, he said, which was not done in Sapiro's case.

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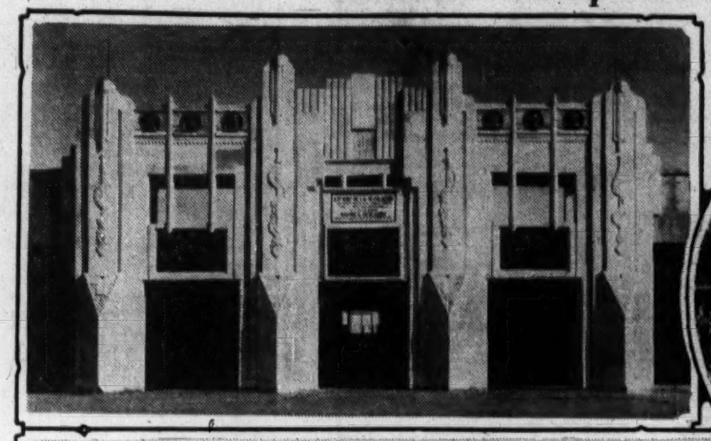
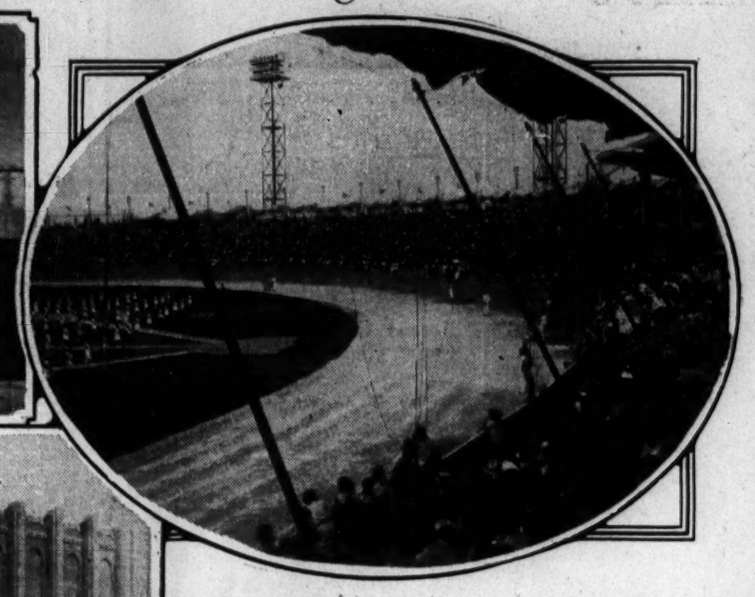
Mexican Independence Honors Progress





All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

State of Coahuila to Dedicate Units

Public Structures Representing Education and Progress Will Be Honored on Sept. 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 9—The structures are the "Anteneo Fuente," an educational center, possible location of the "University of the North," at Saltillo, and the "Stadium of the Revolution," in the city of Torreon. The stadium was dedicated a year ago when it was "presented" to the city of Torreon during its twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, and has been in use since. It will be rededicated this year as a symbol of the progress of the state and as one of the outstanding works of the Government of Señor Nazario S. Ortiz Garza, who will conclude his term as Governor this year.

Austrians to Get Barrage of Letters

(Continued from Page 1)

seen in civilian clothing walking along the Austrian-German frontier.

The German National Socialist party, according to reports, now numbers 3,900,000 members, or an increase of 2,000,000 during the past few months. Applications for membership under present conditions are to be continued until April 1, 1934, but after that date, it is declared, new conditions will be imposed.

German official figures show that, at the end of August, unemployment figures were 4,128,000, or 207,000 less than for the second half of last month. Not only has agriculture been relieved but in industrial and thickly populated areas like Westphalia and Central Germany there have been marked decreases in unemployment averaging about 6.2 per cent, compared with the figures of the first half of August, it is reported.

Equality in Arms

Germany's standpoint in the coming disarmament conference in October, according to a semi-official report of the Conti Agency, is that Germany will only agree with armaments control if accompanied by recognition of complete equality and equal arms status.

This preliminary condition, the report adds, does not exist as long as the various powers who signed the treaties are not equally disarmed. Armaments control under present conditions, with, on the one side, highly armed states and, on the other, completely disarmed states, is perfectly meaningless. As the British and French are preparing for preliminary armament discussions in Paris, Germany's attitude clearly is that the French demand for armaments control is directed against permitting the Reich to give practical effect to armament equality, which already has been granted in theory only.

The French control plan for armaments, moreover, is seen here as amounting practically to return to the so-called "spying commission" (Schnüffel Kommission), imposed upon this country for years after the last war. Any control and approbation period, such as the Paris conversations seem to desire, may satisfy the French demand, one journal writes, but "would be only such another insulting investigation, over which any nationally conscious state need not lose any words."

World Jewish Conference Boycotts German Goods

GENEVA, Sept. 9 (AP)—The world Jewish conference closed its sessions yesterday by adopting a resolution calling for a boycott on German goods until the rights of Jews in Germany have been restored.

Other resolutions adopted recorded the expectation of the conference that the League of Nations will consider itself bound to bring about the complete reëstablishment of the rights of German Jews and to facilitate the passage of German Jews to Palestine. Another memorial called on the world Jewish congress of March, 1934, to defend Jewish rights. The delegates to this congress will be elected by national suffrage.

Cry of South For Electric Power Heard

(Continued from Page 1)

sion line construction work in units of 50 miles each.

Mr. Lilienthal drove from Knoxville to Muscle Shoals to sign a receipt for the government property there, taking it over from the War Department. Maj. Bob Neyland, United States Army district engineer and coach of the famous football team of the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, represented the War Department in the procedure, which was without ceremony.

With Mr. Lilienthal was Dr. Walter N. Polakov, technical expert enlisted to work with the Tennessee Valley Authority in the far-flung Roosevelt-Norris plan for the development of 40,000 square miles in nine states. Dr. Polakov was power expert for the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation during the war and also served with the City of New York as consulting engineer for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

He hurries about the plant without bothering about such things as necktie or coat. He handles figures in living terms, so that the non-technical person can understand them.

"See what we have here," Dr. Polakov said. "Our installed capacity is 260,000 horsepower. For every horsepower, the labor of 20 men is done. Our machines work 24 hours a day—a man works only eight. Therefore we have 60 workers here for every manpower—the manpower of 15,600,000 right in this power house. That's a sizable city, isn't it?

Ready for Work

"We have the building to house them. They subsist on drinking water. All this man power is ready to go to work. But what has been happening? Four out of every five of these workers are idle—they have been swimming over the spillways without doing their work for the people. They are the unemployed of Muscle Shoals."

While progress is being made at the Muscle Shoals end, workmen are now on the site of Norris Dam clearing the land. Contracts have been signed by Mr. James W. Cooper, purchasing agent, permitting the Tennessee Valley Authority to go to work immediately on land yet to be bought. Surveys are also being made for the model towns to be built near Norris Dam.

The center of Tennessee Valley Authority activities has shifted from Washington to Knoxville. The three directors, Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Mr. David E. Lilienthal and Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan, now live in Knoxville. Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan was already a resident, being president of the University of Tennessee here, while Dr. Arthur E. Morgan and Mr. Lilienthal moved here recently.

A picture of the valley program is now taking form: Final foundation tests are being made at the Norris Dam site, work is starting on the transmission line from Muscle Shoals to Norris Dam, engineers under the direction of Mr. Lilienthal are digging into government records to learn the cost of constructing Wilson Dam and of power distribution in order that a fair "yardstick" for computing power rates may be determined, architects are working on plans for the first of a series of workers' towns in the vicinity of Norris Dam, University of Tennessee professors and others under the direction of Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan are delving into various sociological phases of the program.

Headquarters in the New Sprankle Building here are expanding. More big van loads of furniture have been brought from Muscle Shoals. Office workers and officials have come from Washington.

Mr. Raymond H. Foss of Arlington, Mass., who is to be construction superintendent of the first of the workers' towns, has arrived.

Woman for Treasurer

Mrs. Florence D. Goodrich of New York City has been appointed treasurer of the Authority. She is the first woman to be named to a key position with the organization. Mrs. Goodrich was graduated from the Pace Institute of Accountancy of New York and has been comptroller for Long Island University and for the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association. She will maintain her offices in Knoxville.

Mr. Moore Lynn, Texas state auditor, has accepted appointment as chief auditor. Mr. J. W. Bradner Jr. has been appointed by Earle Draper, in charge of land planning and housing, as engineer in charge of road construction. He has built model highways in New York State, including the home county of President Roosevelt.

Residents of the Norris Dam reservoir have been assured by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan that most of them will be permitted to continue to live on their farms for the next two or three years, even after the Government has bought them.

In a talk to Knoxville Kiwanians and their friends, after moving to Knoxville, Dr. Morgan revealed the motivating ideas of President Roosevelt and the Authority in undertaking the far-reaching experiment in the Tennessee Valley.

Social and economic planning as a cure for our present industrial chaos means nothing miraculous, but simply an effort to eliminate waste of our national wealth, he believes.

"I'm convinced that 90 per cent of our national wealth is being wasted," he said. "That means that there are great possibilities now unseen that must be developed largely through a change of outlook and national spirit."

The Valley he finally pictured as being made up largely of small communities and small factories—small economic units—which would have a common source of accounting, marketing, etc., in order that a large per cent of business method wastes might be eliminated.

British Trade Union Against Dictator

BRIGHTON, Eng., Sept. 9 (AP)—The British Trade Union Congress declared Sept. 7 in a resolution it will "take all possible steps, including the formation of plans for industrial action," in the face of any attempt to establish a dictatorship.

Mr. John Bromley, member of the general council who submitted the motion, urged united action against forces which seek to usurp democracy.

Mr. Walter Citrine, secretary of the congress, declared dictatorship did not come from the clouds. He said it existed in certain parts of Europe prior to the war. It was new in Germany, he said, but had already come in various forms in Italy, Finland, Yugoslavia and Russia.

Mr. Citrine was equally opposed to a dictatorship by labor. "Every time you give way to any form of dictatorship, you wreck your own movement," he said.

Alabama Pay Rolls on Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 9—With the coming of the first of the month, "pay-day at the capital," all state pay rolls were met "on the dot." These pay rolls, which provide for compensation of all state officials, totaled around $175,000 it was stated.

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Ohio Opposition to State Aid For Parochial Schools Grows

Proposal Must Appear as Special Bill Before Legislature—Opponents Declare It Would Destroy Public Education System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 9—The proposed granting of $2,500,000 state tax funds annually for the next two years for temporary aid to private and parochial schools in Ohio is being vigorously opposed as Ohio legislators prepare to reconvene the special session of the state Legislature Sept. 12.

Proponents of the measure received a severe setback Friday when a special joint legislative committee, by a vote of 8 to 1, decided the request should not be considered as an amendment to the measure setting up a system of distributing new revenue to embarrassed school districts, or in connection with any other bill now before the committee. They ruled it should be considered by the committee as an independent subject, when and if a bill is presented covering such action.

This means the committee will not permit the parochial school proposal to be attached to any other measure as a "rider" but must be introduced as a separate bill and allowed to stand on its own merits and undoubtedly carrying separate new revenue.

The committee in its report, "felt that this proposal was not pertinent or germane to any legislation affecting aid to weak public school districts."

Proponents of the parochial school aid, in appearing before the committee said there were 170,000 pupils in the Ohio parochial schools and that, should these be forced to close, the public school system would have to spend approximately $17,000,000 in additional funds to care adequately for their pupils.

These spokesmen declared the aid asked was merely temporary, and estimated the parochial school cost of caring for a pupil for a year was but $15 while the State spends approximately $100 yearly on a pupil. They also said they were being taxed for public school support and were entitled to receive a portion of the taxes, in this emergency.

Opponents of the measure called attention to the fact that the private, as well as the parochial schools, were started as private enterprises and many were maintained for profit—all charging a tuition fee. They were voluntarily originated and are being maintained to teach the doctrines of a church in the case of parochial schools, the opponents say.

If the aid were to be granted, a precedent would be established, it was pointed out, to be used in the future by other sects, which one opponent maintained "would lay the foundation for the destruction of the public school system."

Where to draw the line in the case of private schools is a problem which not even the proponents were clear about. Under the request, if passed as submitted, each private girls' and boys' school, business college and even dancing schools, would be eligible for state aid, it was said.

Ruled Unconstitutional

The opposition points out that Ohio's attorney-general has ruled the proposed legislation would be unconstitutional. Also that, if such a measure were passed, there would be an effort to reënact it at the expiration of the two years. They call attention to the fact that if the funds are diverted they would be used by schools which are not under the authority of any local board of education.

One of the most vigorous protests was entered by officials of the Lutheran Church of the Ohio district, both in their meeting here and before the legislative committee. The American Lutheran Church has 49 parochial schools throughout the State. The resolution adopted by the meeting, with discussion, follows:

"We heartily indorse the stand taken before the joint legislative committee on taxation by the Rev. F. W. Loose, a pastor of the Missouri Lutheran Synod in Lorain, Ohio, relative to the proposed state aid to parochial schools.

"In consonance with the principle of the separation of church and state, to which the Lutheran Church is irrevocably committed, we protest against any proposition to devote state funds to the maintenance of church schools of any description whatsoever. The Lutheran Church considers the maintenance of such schools the concern of the church alone."

World Favors Cotton Above Other Textiles

United States and India Leading Producers, Report Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—World annual trade in cotton, wool, silk, hemp, flax and jute, amounts to £1,195,000,000, it is shown in a report on "Fibers" by the Empire Marketing Board.

A year's wool supply is valued at £270,000,000. Of that amount the British Empire's share is 47 per cent, made up in great part of fine merino wool, says the report. Australia has more sheep than any other country, mainly of the merino type. During recent years Australia's exports have equaled the total sent out by Argentina, South Africa and New Zealand combined, and the price of merino is shown to have held its ground in the slump better than cross-bred wool.

Cotton is easily the leading textile material in the world, judged by its output, which is estimated to be worth £620,000,000 a year. The chief producing countries are the United States and India, each exporting between 60 and 70 per cent of their raw cotton. Cotton does not yield in proportion to the ground it covers. In Egypt the yield averages more than 400 pounds per acre, whereas in India it is only 85 pounds, while the world average is about 150 pounds.

The leading raw silk-producing areas of the world are shown to be Japan and Central China, with Japan responsible for 60 per cent of all silk entering international trade. The great progress made by the Japanese industry is attributed to the vast expansion of the demand for real silk goods in the United States, which country takes 95 per cent of Japan's exports. British Empire imports do not amount to more than 6 per cent of those of the United States, says the report.

Again... TERRAPLANE WINS! PIKE'S PEAK CLIMB!

Terraplane Smashes All-time Stock-car Record

Photograph at right shows the Terraplane during its record-breaking climb of Pike's Peak to win race for stock cars. UPPER LEFT—*Race Course of Pike's Peak National Hill-Climb Race showing highway.* LOWER LEFT—*The Spencer Penrose Trophy, won again by the Terraplane.*

Hudson-built Essex Terraplane Retains Penrose Trophy

A Hudson-built Terraplane has again won the annual Labor Day contest up Pike's Peak—the stiffest test of ruggedness and hill-climbing ability in America—and the Hudson Motor Car Company retains the coveted Penrose Trophy.

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

THE SIX $425 AND UP F. O. B. FACTORY

Just Like the Car You Buy

The Terraplane used in this great Pike's Peak contest was a regular stock-car, chosen at random from the factory assembly line by a representative of the American Automobile Association. Its stock-equipment was complete even to the spare tire and bumpers—it was an absolute duplicate of the Terraplanes you can see in any Hudson-Essex dealer's showroom.

Coming on top of 48 other official A. A. A. records, this new Terraplane victory establishes the Terraplane as the champion stock-car performer of all time. Yet these cars cost less to buy than any other cars in their class—the Six is the lowest-priced six, and the Eight is the lowest-priced straight eight, in America.

Go Terraplaning yourself and learn what motor car performance can be!

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Farley Speaks At Dedication Of New Post Office

Boston's Federal Building Fine Example of Modern Architecture

Likening the year 1933 to the transition periods of the American Revolution and the Civil War, Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, was the chief speaker at the dedication ceremonies of Boston's new post office today.

"The necessity of this transition," he said, "cannot be disputed. And that happier days will ensue when the lofty ideals which inspired its initiation have been achieved is certain."

Standing on the site of the old post office that sprawled extravagantly, old-fashioned and inefficient, the new post office dominates the old Post Office Square with sparing, modernistic lines.

At the foot of the new building lies the square. A few decades ago its cobblestones echoed to the clatter of horses' hoofs, to the rumbling wheels of drays. Not so long ago it was belted and bordered by hitching posts and watering troughs.

Old Boston Lies Flat

Architecture of that period still remains. From the twentieth-story windows of the new building, old Boston lies flat, a little smudgy and grimed with smoke, somewhat old-fashioned and quaint in the curlycues and gimcracks that adorn some of its structures.

But if the view is old, the vantage point is new. From the glistening belt of polished black Quincy granite that girdles the street floor, to the square shoulders of gray granite from Chelmsford, Mass., and the soaring tower of Indiana limestone, it is modern. It dominates Post Office Square as the Blue Eagle dominates the field of labor. It is as modern as the NRA, and as symbolical.

Federal departments scattered across the city will be brought together under one roof. Perhaps that is symbolical too. The twentieth floor houses the United States secret service, the nineteenth floor the weather bureau.

Floors in most of the offices are of mastic, a corklike composition. Corridors are of crushed marbles set as coloring matter in cement.

Plenty of Interiors

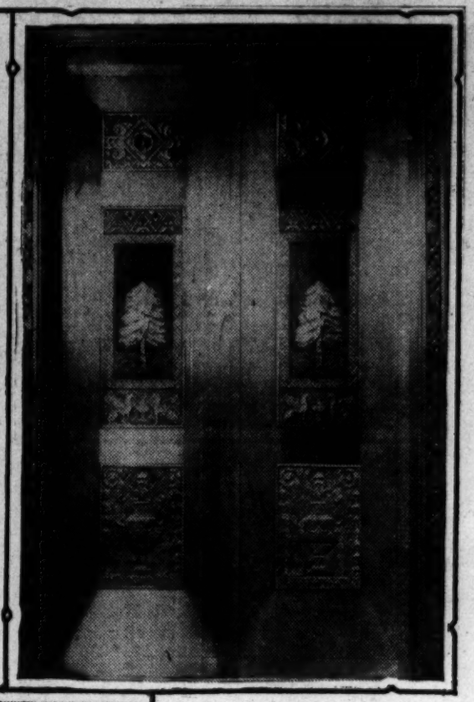
The greatest beauty of interiors is shown in the Federal District Courts on the twelfth and fifteenth floors. In one room piers, pilasters and wainscoting are in pink Lepanto marble from Vermont, with the bronze doors and high windows imparting a sense of dignity and loftiness of purpose. Another conveys the same sense with paneling of black American walnut and bronze fittings.

Corridors on these floors are paneled in green and white Vermont marble. Elevator doors of bronze hide utility behind a screen of beauty.

The interior marble on the ground floor is perhaps the most beautiful. Here rare pink Tennessee marble has been used, providing a perfect setting for the bronze fixtures and fittings.

Outside, across the busy Post Office Square, the buildings erected by an old régime still stand. The Blue Eagle has come to perch in the windows of most of them, to give evidence of the progressive spirit that actuates the business within old-fashioned walls. Here and there a newer building thrusts its shoulders above the others, more factual evidence of the advance of the world. The new Post Office building stands head and shoulders above them all, a symbol of the march of the times, a beckoning beacon on the coast of the land of the New Deal.

Another Handsome Addition to Boston's New Buildings



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Views of New Post Office in Post Office Square

Upper Picture—Exterior View of the Building. Upper Right—Door to Elevator Showing Artistic Paneling. Lower Picture—A View of the Interior.

Purify Streams, Winant Says At Forestry Meeting

Governor of New Hampshire Urges Action to Eradicate Pollution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FABYAN, N. H., Sept. 9—New Hampshire streams, polluted in their windings past mills and waste-disposing cities, should be cleaned. Then fish would return to the waters.

So urged Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire at the closing meeting of the American Forestry Association at the Mount Washington Hotel yesterday.

Practically all New Hampshire streams are polluted and many of them affected waters of other New England states. The Federal Government, he said, now recognizes advantages of borrowing to carry on stream clearance. He urged immediate action along these lines.

Conservation of natural resources and human life are closely related, Governor Winant added. Forests have a great part to play in the future development of character, he said.

Conservationists, therefore, have an important rôle—that of conserving the nation's forests where nature and the great out-of-doors offer solitude and inspiration, real character builders.

Representative William N. Rogers of New Hampshire declared it everyone's duty to force legislation to conserve forests for the future.

"The most important thing we can do in the present emergency is to create a spirit of leadership," Senator Frederic C. Walcott of Connecticut declared. In government the outstanding need is for men who make statesmanship a hobby and who will enter public office in place of politicians.

Turning to NRA, Senator Walcott said we are at the political and economic crossroads. Civilization has its back against the wall. The NRA must go through and it will if the American people solid support the plan, he said.

Representative Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire praised the American Forestry Association for increasing the recognition of forestry in the last 25 years. He added, however, that New Hampshire's White Mountain National Forest should be more widely publicized. After tracing developments since March 4, he urged that partisanship and personal ideas be put aside to push NRA to success.

Whaling Industry Revives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canada has come back into the whaling industry this year with the resumption of operations on the Pacific coast after two years when the whalers stayed in port because of world market conditions. In other whaling countries, too, there was curtailment of operations in 1931 and 1932, but with stocks of whale oil now reduced, the outlook for the industry is believed in

Week-End Radio Features

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Neil Sisters, vocal trio.
5:45 NBC, Little Orphan Annie, sketch.
6:00 "NRA Day."
6:05 NBC, Richard Himber's Ensemble.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 Program review.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, "Slow Waters."
7:30 Radio News Reel.
7:45 "Mimi and Jerry," songs.
8:00 NBC, Dick Messner's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Browne and Llewelyn, songs.
8:45 NBC, "Annie, Judy and Zeke," songs.
9:00 NBC, "Jamboree"; popular.
10:00 NBC, "Tales of the Titans."
10:30 NBC, "Cuckoo" skit.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:30-1:00 Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:30 NBC, Roxanne Wallace, contralto.
5:45 NBC, The Three Scamps.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news; pianist.
6:45 Reesa and White, songs.
7:00 NBC, Meyer Davis's orchestra.
7:15 After Dinner Review, popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, Songs and guitar.
7:45 NBC, "Optimistic Mrs. Jones."
8:00 NBC, Rollikers: quartet.
8:15 NBC, Herman and Banta, xylophone and piano.
8:30 NBC, "Under the Bridges of Paris."
9:00 NBC, Antobal's Cubans.
9:15 Magazine of the Air.
9:30 NBC, "K-7," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Delication of 50 kilowatt transmitter of WSB, Atlanta, Ga.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS dance music.
5:30 CBS, "All-American Boy."
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor; orchestra.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Motor Parade."
6:30 The Merry Go Round.
6:45 Report; Moment Musicale.
7:00 CBS dance music.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:25 Brockton Fair speaker.
7:30 CBS, Elder Solomon Michaux.
8:00 CBS, Evan Evans; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Casa Loma Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Gertrude Nissesen; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor; organ.
9:30 CBS, Willard Robison's Orchestra.
10:00 Newton Drama League play.
10:30 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS, dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS dance music.
6:30 CBS, "Romany Romance."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Four Eton Boys.
7:30 Dance music.
7:45 Organ recital.
8:15 Talk, "Getting the News."
8:30 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
9:00 "In the Master's Music Room."
9:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Singing Strings.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—McGinley's Minstrels.
5:30 Feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Albert D. Hughes.
6:15 Concert music programs.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:45 Studio string ensemble.
8:00 Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, Chinese lecturer.
8:15 Royal Scottish Highlanders.
8:30 Hal Cline's Orchestra.
8:45 "Evening Reveries."
9:00 Broadcast to Fishermen at Sea.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Antobal's Cubans.
12:30 NBC, Radio City Concert.
1:30 NBC, "High Lights on the Bible."
2:00 NBC, "Summer Idyll"; soloist; trio.
2:15 NBC, "Encircled Germany," James G. McDonald, from London.
2:30 NBC, Jan Garber's Orchestra.
3:00 NBC, National Opera Concert.
4:00 "Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
4:15 NBC, Morin Sisters; orchestra.
4:30 NBC, Organ recital.
5:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
5:30 NBC, Eva Jessye Choir.
6:00 NBC, Don Hall Trio; strings.
6:30 Reports; "Famous Sayings."
6:45 Keene's Hillbillies.
7:00 NBC, Lopez Orchestra; Alice Joy.
7:30 NBC, "Foreign Legion," sketch.
8:00 Light Opera Nights.
9:00 NBC, George M. Cohan, Revelers; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
9:45 NBC, American League for the Defense of Jewish Rights; Alfred E. Smith, speaker.
10:30 "Joe and Bateese," sketch.
10:45 News; reports.
11:15 NBC, Four Horsemen, quartet.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

12:15 p.m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 NBC, Gregory Stone's Orchestra.
1:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:30 NBC, Russian Symphonic Choir.
2:00 NBC, Gene Arnold's' Commodores.
2:15 NBC, Pop Concert.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Radio Pulpit.
4:00 NBC, "Fiddler's Three."
4:15 NBC, Vee and Johnnie, songs.
4:30 NBC, Greek Day at Century of Progress.
5:00 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Little Known Facts"—talk.
6:30 NBC, Pollikoff Novelty Orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Countess Olga Albani, soprano.
7:15 NBC, Horse Sense Philosophy.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Newman Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Orchestra and soloists.
9:30 NBC, "Album of Familiar Music."
10:00 NBC, Col. Louis McHenry Howe.
10:15 NBC, "Impressions of Italy."
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 p. m.—Vocal ensemble.
2:00 CBS, John Kelvin, tenor; orchestra.
2:15 CBS, "The Playboys," piano trio.
2:30 CBS, National Men's Singles tennis, Ted Husing.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
5:00 CBS, Willard Robison's Orchestra.
5:15 CBS, Vera Van; orchestra.
5:30 "Strange Adventures."
5:45 Francis J. Cronin, organist.
6:00 CBS, Chicago Knights.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 "Salon Gems."
7:00 CBS, Melodeers Quartet; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
7:30 CBS, "John Henry," sketch.
7:45 CBS, Chicago Variety Program.
8:15 CBS, "Black River Giant," sketch.
8:30 Walter Smith's Band.
9:30 Beethoven Foundation program.
10:00 Rines Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies."
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 "Italian Melodies."
1:00 CBS, Fred Geibel, organist.
1:30 Italian musical programs.
5:00 Francis J. Cronin, organist.
5:30 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
6:00 Tom Anderson's Orchestra.
6:15 Announcements; news.
6:30 CBS, "Smiling Ed" McConnell.
6:45 CBS, Prediction of Maine repeal vote.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, "In the Modern Manner," with John Green, soloist and orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Carson Robison's Buckaroos.
9:30 CBS, Gauchos: Argentine.
10:00 CBS, Rich Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Announcements; news.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Shep Wolan's Orchestra.
5:30 Ethel Coolidge, soprano.
5:45 Maestro Francisco Scarpetti, concert baritone.
6:00 Studio String Ensemble; soloist.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 "The Accordion Twins."
7:00 "Memory Land," with Billie Williams, soprano.
7:30 Park Street Church service.

Luigi and His Partner Only Filled In But Their Song Breathed of Romance

Beacon Street was dining on stalks of broccoli, on mysterious dishes "Genoise" and "Napolitaine," but the high, brick walls of the garden of the Women's City Club remained as aloof and Bostonian as the lavender window panes in the reception room; and Boston women chatted of Pops and Symphony; of Brockton and of Topsfield; and of the NRA.

Luigi Laudano and Carnevale Zefferino, with guitar and mandolin, entered with an apologetic air. The musicians who had been engaged for Thursday evening, the club's Italian night, were unable to come, and had sent their friends as substitutes. It was too bad, but they would do the best they could.

The ladies turned to their salads of Italian onions. Luigi and Carnevale bowed solemnly and began. They plucked the leaves from the sumac and towering chestnut tree, and planted olive and mimosa. They played the red floor of the courtyard into the blue waters of the Bay of Naples.

"Sing!" someone cried, "all Italians sing." And Luigi sang his native songs. "O Sole Mio," "Santa Lucia," "Ah! Maria! Maria," "Funiculi, Funicula," dazzled the night with Mediterranean moonlight and splashed the yard with turquoise, coral and emerald.

"Sorrento," breathed a member to a sliver of gorgonzola, "orange and lemon trees, lovely maidens, straw hat stalls."

Another caught it up:

"There was a handsome gondolier in a black velvet suit, on the Grand Canal, who sang . . . "

"Capri and the Blue Grotto . . . oh, don't let him stop. Please, please, La Spagnola!"

Luigi demurred, smiling: "I was not engaged to sing, madam. I was not prepared, but if you wish . . ."

And all the cadences of Naples leaped through Beacon Street—the jangling trams and cow bells; beating of horses' hoofs; cracking of whips; accordions and flutes; the harsh tones of the goatherd driving his wayward flock through narrow, mud-colored crevices between tall, overpopulated houses.

"There should be dancing to La Spagnola," someone whispered, "now couldn't a floor be constructed to fit over the bricks. . . ."

But quite unconscious of the extent to which their impromptu performance had affected their audience, Laudano, who originated the Neapolitan String Quartet, and his assistant, Zefferino, tucked away their instruments against the reopening of their radio season, which, this year, they have decided, shall include songs as well as instrumental

Stearns to Buy Only of Factories Who Back 'Eagle'

Leads Department Stores in Battle Against Sweatshop Goods

The R. H. Stearns Company became the charter member today of a non-sweatshop honor list of retail stores launched by the Consumers' League of Massachusetts.

In his pledge to promote the distribution of Blue Eagle merchandise, Mr. Robert W. Maynard, president of the company, states: "It has always been our policy to offer only merchandising managers of those facturers who have consistently maintained the quality of their product and fair working conditions, even during times of depression.

"A careful investigation by our marchandizing managers of those sources of supply has indicated that the latter are fully qualified to meet the exacting requirements of the Consumers' League and of the NRA. Furthermore, as a pledge of good faith, these sources will be open to inspection by the executive officer of the Consumers' League, whose investigation of them will have our full sanction and support.

Mr. Maynard went on to say that the action his concern takes serves to reaffirm his belief that the interests of customers can be best served by the maintenance of standards which meet the requirements of the Consumers' League honor list. It evidences, he said, "our purpose that money spent on merchandise shall provide a living wage and decent working conditions for those whose labor actually produces the goods."

Further, Mr. Maynard declared he welcomed the coöperation of the league in the adoption of higher purchasing standards by keeping a closer check of manufacturers.

In conclusion he added, "It is only too obvious that the vicious circle of competitive wage cuts by the proprietors of sweatshops was a fundamental factor in the disaster that overtook our economic and social structure during the past four years. Adherence to the standards of the honor list will enable the consumer to support fully the NRA by bringing about the restoration of employment and purchasing power of the working people."

Thus does the plan of the Consumers' League as announced in yesterday's Monitor become an immediate factor in the NRA program of cleaning out sweatshops at the source of industry. Thus, too, does the league's four-year battle against sweatshops receive recognition, fortified now by the NRA.

Bottle Crosses Ocean With Federal Message

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A transatlantic trip by a bottle containing a postcard from the United States Bureau of Fisheries ended recently on the shores of Brittany, near Mont St. Michel.

M. Paul Robert of Rennes and his son picked up a dirty looking bottle on the sands. Upon opening it they found it had been put in the sea by the United States Department of Fisheries and that it contained a questionnaire concerning the place and time of discovery. M. Robert has duly filled in the questionnaire and returned it to Washington.

In Boston's Two Capitols

Coakley Asks For Shingle

Eleven years ago, Daniel H. Coakley was denied the right to practice law in future by the Massachusetts Supreme Court. He was accused of obtaining many large fees for his services in "fixing" criminal proceedings through tampering with Massachusetts justice. It is charged that he extorted vast sums through threatening to prosecute persons, and bringing about settlements outside of the courts.

★ ★ ★

Recently, Mr. Coakley has been active in subservice political affairs and as a member of Governor Ely's council. A short while ago he made the public proposal to remedy overcrowding in Massachusetts prisons by turning criminals loose in wholesale fashion. Yesterday he filed a petition to be readmitted to the Massachusetts bar, armed with letters from many prominent persons, including Ex-Gov. Alfred E. Smith. He intimated that he would run for Mayor of Boston.

★ ★ ★

Another Lomasney

Once more the name of Lomasney reigns in the political caverns on Beacon Hill. Joe, brother of the late Martin M. Lomasney, has been elected chairman of the Ward 3 political machine.

★ ★ ★

Martin Lomasney, iron fisted, yet kindly, was Boston's model of a good boss politician for many years. A battler and veteran of unnumbered bitter campaigns he played always by the rules of the game. Never in his régime did he countenance "dirty politics" or was there a split in the vote of the Hendricks Club, Lomasney's palace.

★ ★ ★

The fist of Joe Lomasney is not yet fully tightened for the job. A scrap looms down under the Beacon Hill cliffs as interlopers caw over the remains of a great career. The last Hendricks Club vote split.

★ ★ ★

Child Labor—in School

Child labor, ruled out of the nation by the NRA, has come into the schoolhouses. As a result, Boston's buildings, including 80 portable houses, are swelled to the bursting point as hundreds of children seek the three R's.

★ ★ ★

It is a welcome crowding, a joyful one for the superintendent, Mr. Patrick T. Campbell, who has the interests of the children at heart. He doesn't just see how all his "family" will be taken care of with his budget still further reduced this year, and he regrets the temporary closing of trade schools until they can be diverted to training children for adulthood rather than child labor. But he will manage. It is in a good cause.

★ ★ ★

To Defeat Justice

A blow from behind, it is said, has attempted to stop the Federal Government in its effort to bring Federal National Bank's malpractices to light. An old row out in Wyoming was made the basis to disbar Irving G. McCann, special assistant United States Attorney-General, who is bringing the Government's case to a speedy climax. Friends charged that Boston politicians, interested in concealing the manipulations which brought on the crash of the bank, had stirred this up, as the government evidence continued to pile up toward the grand jury hearing about Sept. 19.

★ ★ ★

Efforts have been made by politicians to get at the names of those who furnished information to Mr. McCann. Though it is not illegal to get at the names, federal authorities are apprehensive lest some sort of retaliation might be attempted.

Deery Must Pay

Meanwhile, the tangled skeins of Federal National affiliates were somewhat unraveled by the Superior Court at Salem. Edward P. Deery, brother of the former president of the Salem Trust Company, will have to pay more than $200,000 to three of the three closed subsidiary banks. He said he had given these notes to accommodate Daniel C. Mulloney, former president of the Federal National. He had never received a cent, he declared, having made them out purely as an act of friendship. The court decided against him, in favor of the depositors.

★ ★ ★

Wanted: A Home

Home wanted. The Boston Traffic Commission is no longer wanted at state-controlled police headquarters where it is now boarding. And there is no room for it in crowded city buildings.

★ ★ ★

The traffic commission was the subject of a gentlemanly tiff between Mayor Curley and Police Commissioner Hultman yesterday. Berkeley Street headquarters, the commissioner said, is too full and needs the room. The Mayor pleaded for time.

"But," scored the commissioner, well knowing the city's position to his abandonment of several police stations, "Station 5 is now empty. You could take that." The Mayor is wondering if the Federal Home Loan Act to preserve homes could be made to apply to his commission.

Kingston Tax Rate Pared By 'Pay-as-You-Go' Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Mass., Sept. 9—Paring down a tax rate of $17.80 for each $1000 of valuation is some job, but the town management here has cut the rate to $16.60, a decrease of more than $1 over last year. This is a record low for Kingston, which has steadily reduced the rate from $36 in 1923, and this figure is believed to be the lowest rate in the State.

The slogan of the town finance committee is "We can have only that which is within the capacity of the taxpayers to buy." Adopting a strict "pay-as-you-go" policy, $7500 was paid on the total outstanding debt, reducing it to $25,400, a very small figure even for a small town.

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Interior Decoration and Antiques

Both Photos by Richard Averill Smith, New York—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In the Living Room and the Library of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Havemeyer of New York, Evidences of Their Taste in Collecting Rare Porcelains Serve as Important Decorative Factors

As a background for furniture which is partly of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and in part definitely of the twentieth, are walls covered with dark tan silk, and woodwork of Austrian oak. Cream silk glass curtains and green damask draperies; dark gold on the sofa and the chair and needlepoint on the square-top chair, are some of the fabric colors. Oriental rugs make the traditional foundation for the William and Mary walnut furniture, such as the gateleg table and other pieces. The wall cabinet seen in the illustration holds examples of choice Persian pottery and is lighted from within.

In contrast to the living room, the library walls are paneled in knotted pine with carved overdoors, mantel and cornice. The furniture of walnut and mahogany includes the several eighteenth century types and harmonizes perfectly with the early Georgian walls. Recessed shelves accommodate a collection of percelain, as shown in our illustration, and these share attention with books which are arranged in similar settings.

A Test For Modernism

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

AS BETWEEN the old and the new in interior decoration, the test to be applied is not tradition but intrinsic excellence, believes Mr. Henry Francis Lenygon. And excellence, he claims, can be recognized most discerningly through scholarship. Not pedantry, but knowledge shot through with the fires of imagination; that knowledge which places the artist on intimate terms with the hosts of the past. For of what interest would art be if each generation burned its bridges behind it and razed the citadels of the preceding civilization.

Mr. Lenygon, who is an interior decorator of London and New York and a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, demands of the furniture designer that he shall be familiar with what always has been recognized as noble design in that particular field. Enlightened by this criterion, he may work in any tradition or no tradition, and with what materials interest him, Mr. Lenygon feels. But he does resent the incursion into the vocation of interior decoration of workers in other specialties who are untrained in architecture and in the history of dignified interiors.

Schooled in Traditional Manner

Mr. Lenygon's own preparation was entirely orthodox, but always liberal. He pursued at the South Kensington Museum the studies which prepared him for his career. There, although the examination and analysis of art forms which was required of the students was thorough and penetrating, it never compelled nor encouraged, so Mr. Lenygon told the present writer, an attitude of imitation. But it did implant in their thought the difference between a fashion and a style. Here a fashion may be defined as a fad or a whim, affected for the sake of variety or sensationalism, in contrast to a synthesis of experience arrived at by one or many artists, which we name a style.

When appraising modernism in interior decoration, Mr. Lenygon uses this question as the touchstone: "Have the eternal values been respected?" In very many modernist designs he finds this to have been the case; and because to sound tradition has been added contemporary interpretation, he praises the results as important and beautiful. He admits the fascination of the facts—that new manners compel the invention of new materials; that these stimulate novel forms; that changed habits of living suggest particular structures and finishes; that the swiftness of our tempo gives significance to new rhythms, such as the stream line, the undeviating plane, the continuous band, the geometric.

In the school of extreme functionalism which glories in ugliness and commends such eccentricities as "chairs made out of twisted gas pipes"—to quote Mr. Lenygon literally—he finds no value, but an atrocious travesty of art. Having excluded the tenet of function, one may affirm that Mr. Lenygon is sympathetic toward the recent trends to the extent of welcoming them as factors in an art so vital that it must manifest growth. He would, however, decry the idea of acclaiming these trends as universal substitutes for older styles. Nor does he concur in the opinion frequently expressed, that styles belonging to vanished epochs are necessarily absurd when associated with modern life. He sees beauty as ageless, although the question of suitability of associating the expressions which different civilizations have given to it is, of course, ever present.

Æsthetic Essentials, Not Age, the Test

He admits no absurdity in desiring a Georgian house, even though you light it with electricity, build on a garage, and encourage your sons and daughters to practice twentieth century manners while living in it. The fact is that one can maintain one's standards against any sort of æsthetic background; that backgrounds do not revolt against the practical innovations necessitated by continuing experience, such as new lighting, heating, modes of travel and etiquette.

This theory indicates the escape from the demand which at one time led the modernist to completely abandon those images and associations which have enriched the past. It is also a solution which has directed much contemporary work.

At the time, 30 years ago, when Mr. Lenygon entered upon his career, the styles of the Queen Anne and Georgian periods—probably the best-beloved of our present modes—were neglected. On them he focused particular study and enthusiasm, to which fact we are greatly indebted for their revival. Mr. Lenygon believes that some of the furniture designers of those periods would have enjoyed the modern manner.

"Take Sheraton," he said, as he led me through a few of the stately rooms in his immense establishment, rooms which are filled with masterpieces of eighteenth century cabinet work. "How admirably his love of precious woods and inlay and of sweeping rhythms would have suited our contemporary styles, and what fun he would have had working under our canon."

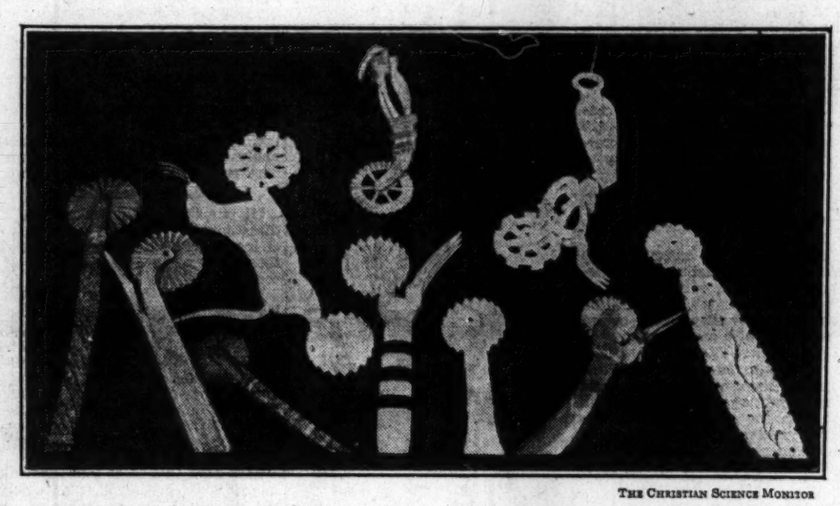
Himself a Contemporary Designer

Mr. Lenygon himself has fun in developing designs in today's manner. There was a particular sparkle in his eye as he showed me photographs of his modernist interiors, whose economy of line, spacious areas, broad surfaces and ingenious distribution of forms had delightfully exhilirated his imagination. And it seemed to me this special pleasure, unconscious perhaps but unmistakable, was a potent argument for such highly creative designs as the new idea stimulates. I thought that even though habit and training might tend to prevent his complete surrender to a new æsthetic, its impact on the imagination must tend to keep his years at the spring.

To indicate a wrong idea in modern design, Mr. Lenygon showed me an illustrated catalogue of bedroom furniture, square-cut and glorying in right-angles. This, he maintained, was abysmally dull. To prove that simple contours can achieve movement and rhythm, he brought out a design of his own for a modernistic bedstead, divided into twin sections. Head- and foot-boards formed, each, a sweeping half-circle, so that when the sections were contiguous there was a wavelike measure in the double arcs. Night tables attached to the head, repeated in smaller version the curved half-planes. And to make the structure practical—in the matter of handling mattresses and bedding—a mechanism separated and reunited the sections.

As an illustration of the continuity of styles, he pointed out in photographs of a recent house whose interiors he built, a staircase sweeping up in a double curve whose beauty is so absolute that it could be foreign to no architectural or decorative scheme. In various rooms are blended, with the eighteenth century picture, modern deviations from the purely Georgian silhouettes of chair, couch and table. The result is enrichment and vitality.

Mr. Lenygon called attention to a distinctive phase of our present civilization which is forcefully expressed in our interiors. That is, the absence of magnificence. Whether beautiful and chaste, or bizarre and sensational, they avoid sumptuousness.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Old time New England cooks liked to give their pie crusts nicely crimped edges, and to pierce the centers for escaping steam. So their relatives and friends who were among the crews of whaling ships made for them, from the teeth and bones of the captured whales, such skillfully carved objects as these jagging wheels which are six or seven inches in length.

A Collection of Old Scrimshaw Articles

IF THE average person were asked to define "scrimshaw" work, he would be apt to suggest some fancy stitch, or other process related to sewing. Old New Englanders would be about the only ones who could tell you, offhand, that it is carving on whalebone, done years and years ago by old sea captains and sailors while off on their two- or three-year whaling trips. These long, wearisome cruises provided ample time for the arduous task of carving and decorating these tokens which were carried back to waiting wives and sweethearts.

To many readers a jagging wheel will be as mystifying as scrimshaw carving itself. These small and strange implements, made for crimping or fluting the edges of pies and tarts, were as necessary and important to the New England housewife of 100 years ago as many ordinary cooking utensils are to the modern one. Any amount of originality was worked out on these little affairs, which, though made entirely of bone, had elaborate workmanship expended on them. The more original and intricate the design, the prouder the woman who compared her jagging-wheels with her neighbors', as women of today compare their treasures of linen or silver.

A home in Newport, R. I., once a famous whaling port, has an interesting collection of scrimshaw work, including many dozens of jagging wheels. Some of the old bone trinkets in this collection are very curious and unucual as they represent birds' claws, sprays of flowers, branches of trees, and mythological figures.

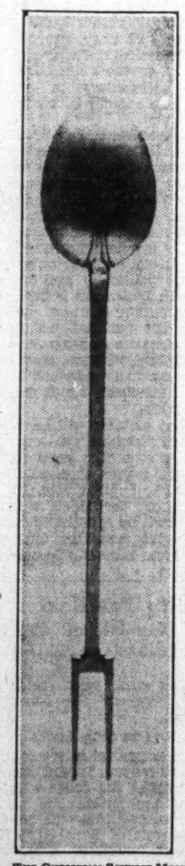
One of the most valuable and interesting of those illustrated here—from a collector's point of view—is a gracefully shaped leg. In some of these implements rings for hanging them up are carved from the same piece of bone as the wheel itself. An extra touch of individuality is sometimes given by lining with red India ink the initials and mottoes which have been burned or stenciled with a coarse, hot needle.

As a foundation for a real display of skill, the whole tooth was used as a foundation. Ships, sunsets, or landscapes were burned or carved into the bone, and frequently they were brilliantly tinted.

How many readers will have to be enlightened on the subject of busks? A busk is a strip of whalebone, about a foot long and varying in width from one to three inches, which was used as the only stay for milady's bodice or underwaist. The wives of seamen were indeed proud of these fancy articles which were lavish with carving, tracing and bright coloring. Flowers, trailing vines, Cupids, mottoes, grouped hearts surrounded by doves, and clasped hands were among the favorite designs.

The aim of collectors interested in this whalebone carving is to own pieces done by Du Bois, a famous Newport captain whose work was very intricate, and perfectly executed. The illustration shows two of his jagging wheels, one in the form of a leg, the other of a dog.

With the disappearance of the old-time whaling ships this scrimshaw work has become an art of the past. We need to see but a single example of it, however, to bring home to our imagination the hours of toil and leisure which filled those long voyages.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One of a set of four spoon-forks dating from the reign of Charles II. It is the only set of its kind which is known to exist, and was sold this summer in London for £99

'One Spone Wt Suckett Forke'

By "COLLECTOR"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London.

THE company of collectors assembled at Sotheby's the other day had the unprecedented opportunity of bidding for a set of four Charles II combined spoons and forks, the only set known. All four had been made in London about the year 1680, with the initials "I. S." beneath a coronet as the maker's mark. Even single specimens of these pieces are great rarities and no reference is made to them in the generally recognized standard work on old silver, the late Sir Charles Jackson's monumental "History of English Plate." To find a uniform series of four was consequently something of a red-letter event.

The back of each spoon, as will be seen from the illustration, was enriched and strengthened with the famous rat-tail. This detail was introduced in the reign of the second Charles and continued with various modifications for half a century, well into the days of Queen Anne.

The forks, like all the early ones, had two prongs only, joined to the bowls by long, nearly flat, stems. The maker's mark was probably that of John Shepherd, who carried on his business in the late seventeenth century in Gutter-Lane, City.

The set weighed only 2oz. 4dwts., little more than ½oz. each, but despite their unpretentious appearance the bidding rose rapidly to the final offers of £99 for the four, which works out at the astonishing figure of £45 an ounce!

The Jewel Book of King Henry VIII, I might mention, now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of London, shows that King Henry owned one, and one only, of these pieces, among his treasures. The book records it in the following quaint entry: "Item: One spone wt suckett forke at thende of silver and gilt . . . Poiz (weighing) one oz. iij (3), qurter."

Doubtless it was one of those used very infrequently by kings, nobles and the wealthy in Tudor and in Stuart times, for the eating of sweetmeats.

The fork, by the way, seems to have been employed rarely in England for ordinary table use before the middle of the seventeenth century. Peter Heylin, in his "Cosmography," published in 1652, referred to the ivory chopsticks which he had seen used in China. He observed, "The use of silver forks with us, by some of our spruce gallants, taken up of late, came from China into Italy and thence into England." This contemporary comment is interesting if true, as judging by those which survive, the fashion of forks originated in Europe from Italy, passing through France and Holland to England.

I might add that an amateur collector of my acquaintance recently acquired one of these silver examples, closely resembling that in the illustration, at a West End silversmith's for the modest sum of 10 shillings! He promptly presented it, like the good collector he is, to one of the famous English Museums which did not possess a specimen, and it was gratefully accepted on behalf of the nation.

* * *

Edward Fitzgerald, discouraged by the combined apathy of the public and the criticism of his acquaintances, when his translation of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" was published in 1859, visited with a parcel of "remainders" the shop of old Bernard Quaritch, and requested him to sell them for whatever they would fetch. They duly went into Quaritch's "two-penny box." A dusty survivor, by one of time's little ironies, has just fetched the astonishing sum of £890 at Hodgson's in Chancery Lane.

It was in 1908 that the prices of the book began to appreciate in sensational fashion. Alfred Quaritch then gave £40 for the copy, in the original buff wrapper, which Fitzgerald had presented to his housekeeper, Bessie Howe.

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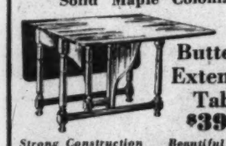

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FURNISHING THE ROOM AT COLLEGE

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Like a helpful friend, the advertisements direct you to reliable shops, stores, and business houses, where your needs can be happily supplied. Just now, many of the advertisers are featuring items of particular interest to you who are planning purchases for school needs.

Get acquainted with the opportunities offered by the local advertisers in the Monitor.

Existence Held As 'Stuff That Makes Dreams'

American Philosophers Hold Their Annual Meeting in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 9—A fresh hint that existence is but "such stuff as dreams are made on" came from the philosophers assembled here this week, as earlier during the world's fair the similar thought emanated from among the psychologists that things are not what they seem.

"Existence at best can constitute only a very small and frequently a very sordid fraction of the mighty realm of being lying open before us," said Prof. William Pepperell Montague of Columbia University, addressing the American Philosophical Association.

After naming several others whom he said knew this, he continued, "and in two essays to which my own indebtedness is obvious, 'More Things in Heaven and Earth' and 'Unwritten Philosophies,' my colleague, Helen Parkhurst, has sketched the far horizons on which imagination can descry the outlines of ideas and systems of ideas which might have come and still may come but which as yet have not."

"The distinctive glory of the human mind," he said, "is its power to detach itself, not only from the here and now, but from the there and then, of existence, and bathe its tired memories in ideal waters."

Professor Montague reasoned that philosophy should be made "an enterprise of imagination whose primary function is to be the attainment of vision—vision of the possible and probable rather than proof of the actual and certain."

He said he held with Douglas Fawcett that the works of nature herself bear all the earmarks of creative imagination.

"Now the whole realm of nature, taken by the individually and collectively organically and even inorganically, appears to me unmistakably like the fruit of a world imagination," he added.

"Existence is not a tale told by an idiot or by a theologian; it is a tale told in many languages and not overly censored in any, such a tale as we might hear if all the eternal possibles of Being gave tongue at once in space and time, striving in rivalry to overtake existence. I called the tale not overly censored, but it must more or less censor itself as it goes along, to make its parts agree.

"This coming to terms of the parts with one another is more than merely mechanical and gives us intimations of increasing purpose running through it all. We see this working like a little leaven in a mighty dough and call it evolution.

"This dim vision haunts my fancy. It makes me feel that between creative evolution and creative imagination there is more than a rhetorical analogy and so makes me urge again that there is nothing poor or shameful in treating philosophy as imaginative vision, rather than as rational demonstration. For the ways of imagination and vision are perhaps our nearest approach to the ways of primordial Being."

Prof. Montague spoke in delivering the Carus lectures, which are sponsored by the American Philosophical Association and constitute the highest honor to be conferred on an American philosopher by his fellow philosophers. His theme was "Philosophy as Vision."

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Gowns Televised Across Atlantic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Toronto

BEFORE long, department store buyers here will not need to make annual trips to Europe. They can merely sit in their offices and receive a televised image of gowns worn by mannequins of Paris.

This prophecy was made by Mr. Ulysses A. Sanabria of Chicago, Latin-American inventor, who is demonstrating television here. He forecast early establishment of two or three television broadcasting stations in Toronto. Receiving sets, worth perhaps $50, will be installed in homes like telephones today.

Better Jobs Lure C. C. C.'s From Woods

When a man leaves a good job that has assured him of a comfortable bed, wholesome food, and a happy environment, it can readily be assumed he has found something better, states Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, commanding general of the First Corps Area, commenting on the 2000 men who have left the C. C. C. service. There are at present 22,000 men still in the New England branch of the corps, nearly 7000 of whom are World War veterans.

Between now and the first of November those who have already served six months in the forests will be discharged in order that they may seek employment in civilian life and make way for others. However, if they can find no work they have the privilege of reënlisting for another six months.

Contracts for lumber and other supplies needed to build winter quarters for the men have been completed and civilian workers residing near the camp sites will be given employment on the buildings.

'Guides' for Trails Of Mt. Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Hazardous and numerous trails which wind their way up the steep ascent of picturesque Mt. Washington will soon be dotted with approximately 50 guideposts and aides to mountain climbers tending to prevent straying off the beaten trails in fogs or storms.

This action has been approved by Gov. John G. Winant and his executive council, in answer to the plea of the New Hampshire Development Commission, that the way be made safe for those who wish to climb these abrupt slopes on foot, and after a personal inspection had been made by Mr. James C. MacLeod of Littleton, member of the Governor's council, who recommended that the step be taken at once.

In addition to the guideposts which will be located under the direction of the State, an effort is to be made to organize a small crew of forest experts in Littleton and vicinity that will be available at all times, if called upon, to go into the mountain recesses in search of stragglers or those who may have become temporarily lost while attempting the ascent.

Mr. Donald D. Tuttle, secretary of the New Hampshire Development Commission, will have charge of organizing the forest experts and placing the guideposts.

Yale Geologists Return From Newfoundland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 9—With an extensive collection of fossils, photographs, and new geologic data, the Yale Geological Expedition to western Newfoundland has just returned to Peabody Museum after three months of exploration. The expedition, under leadership of Prof. Carl O. Dunbar of Yale, had the use of the steam yacht Utowana, owned by Mr. Allison V. Armour, Yale '84, of New York City, who is a member of the advisory council of Peabody Museum.

The Utowana has carried a number of exploring expeditions for the United States Department of Agriculture, and for Harvard and Princeton Universities, and is especially equipped with laboratory facilities and photographic dark room. The personnel of the expedition included F. Earl Ingerson of Barstow, Texas, and Edward I. Leith, of Prince George, British Columbia, both students of geology in the Yale Graduate School; Percy A. Morris, preparator in the Peabody Museum, and Carl Owen Dunbar Jr., a student in Hopkins Grammar School.

Boston Stores Get Big Gain in Trade From NRA Source

Impetus to Buy Helped by Worn-Out Goods in Every Home

Welcome figures showing a 22 per cent rise in department stores over last year today turned Boston's NRA "Buy Now" from a hopeful plea into an established reality.

This wave of buying, reported for the last month by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, is seen as all the more striking because during the first four months of this year, sales of these same 30 representative department stores were 30 per cent below the year before.

Thus an uncertain attempt to rouse the public to action has met its first test, and passed with flying colors.

Stores throughout the city are teeming. Pencils fly industriously over charge account books, bad writing bearing mute witness to speed. Information clerks are swamped with queries.

An observer, intending to stroll through the aisles of several stores to verify the cheerful news, found himself pulled and hauled this way by a milling crowd reminiscent of Christmas time.

Big Purchases Made

Substantial purchases were being made, not merely cheap ones. Rugs and chairs, winter furs and victrolas, paint and wall paper.

"I will have to order that for you," came from a clerk. "We cannot possibly get enough these days to fill the demand."

"I wish this could be delivered sooner," regretted another, "but our delivery force is nearly snowed under. We are expanding it as fast as possible."

Three things are leading people to buy, ventured an authority.

All the welter of publicity for the patriotic "Buy Now" campaign is actually taking hold in a way to confound the skeptics, he said.

Equally important, houses and wardrobes are simply worn out. Paint is pealing. Rugs are frayed. Socks get to the point where they are one big darn.

Prices Are Rising

Third, he said, prices are not only expected to go up, but have actually started on their. "You can tell a Yankee that this roll of cloth is going up, and it will not make a dent on her. She has heard that one before. But just let her come in a few days later and see the tag altered, and 'click' goes the opening pocketbook."

Therefore, the official Massachusetts "Buy Now" drive to be launched on Sept. 20, will ride the waves of an already established flooding tide of buying, it is declared.

In announcing the campaign, Miss Mary Ward of the women's division said that it is directed at intelligent spending on the part of the women and not fearful, panicky rushing to buy.

"Systematic purchases of things that people really need are the sort we want to bring forth," she said. "Despite all the publicity thus far, we still need to bring home to the average woman by personal contact the need for refraining from hoarding just now when the wheels of industry are starting up."

Some days ago, it was announced at the district NRA headquarters that a concerted effort would be set in motion to revamp and coördinate all of the conciliation machinery within the New England states. Labor at that time was tentatively given the right to equal representation with employers and consumers on the various conciliation boards—a cause for much rejoicing in local labor circles.

Insurance Emergency Ends in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 9—The need for restrictions deemed at an end, Insurance Commissioner Howard P. Dunham of Connecticut has removed all emergency rules regarding policy loans and cash surrender values of life insurance policies in a notice sent to companies operating in the State.

The restriction were put in force March 9, as one of the emergency moves of the bank holiday. Gov. Wilbur L. Cross approved the action of Commissioner Dunham in removing the restrictions.

Maine School Paper Wins International Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEXTER, Maine—The Fay Script, a newspaper published during the school year of 1932-33 at the N. H. Fay High School here has been awarded second place in the International Awards Contest of the Quill and Scroll, a National Honorary Society for high school journalists.

In opinion of the judges, the script deserved special commendation for its fortunate selection of pertinent news; its editorial accomplishments and good circulation figures. It also merited praise for the fine efforts made to produce a substantial newspaper under mechanically trying circumstancves.

Taftville Strike Ends; Assured Code Enforced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 9—Of 1500 textile workers in the Ponemah Mills at Taftville, Conn., who have been on strike, 1200 went back to work Friday.

They ended the strike after Dr. Edward G. Dolan, chairman of the State Advisory Board of the NRA, addressed a mass meeting, promising the workers he would "rip the Blue Eagle" off the mill doors if the company violated its code. The strikers claimed they were forced to operate too many looms each. This point remains to be adjusted.

He's a Man Who Loves Horses

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Harris & Ewing
Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson

Johnson, Starting in Cavalry, Has Been in Saddle Ever Since

Soldier, Athlete, Lawyer, Author—Recovery Head Is Equipped for Everything Else but Knowing What It Means to Quit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

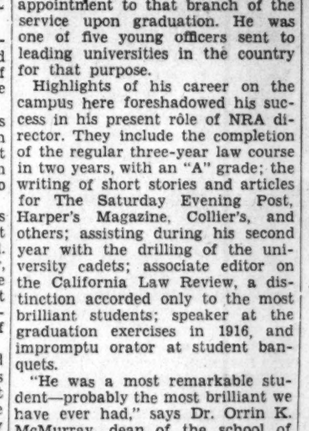
BERKELEY, Calif.—A young lieutenant of cavalry, vigorous, forceful, dynamic, with a vein of romanticism in his make-up which found an outlet in the spinning of campus tales and in stories of army adventure for top ranking magazines.

This is the picture of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, as recalled by his professors and associates in the law school of the University of California from 1914 to 1916.

General Johnson had been assigned by the Judge Advocate General's Department to the university to study law, with a view to appointment to that branch of the service upon graduation. He was one of five young officers sent to leading universities in the country for that purpose.

Highlights of his career on the campus here foreshadowed his success in his present rôle of NRA director. They include the completion of the regular three-year law course in two years, with an "A" grade; the writing of short stories and articles for The Saturday Evening Post, Harper's Magazine, Collier's, and others; assisting during his second year with the drilling of the university cadets; associate editor on the California Law Review, a distinction accorded only to the most brilliant students; speaker at the graduation exercises in 1916, and impromptu orator at student banquets.

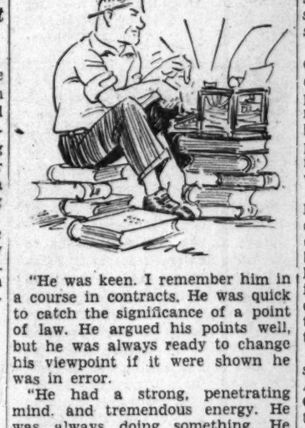
"He was a most remarkable student—probably the most brilliant we have ever had," says Dr. Orrin K. McMurray, dean of the school of jurisprudence.



"He was keen. I remember him in a course in contracts. He was quick to catch the significance of a point of law. He argued his points well, but he was always ready to change his viewpoint if it were shown he was in error.

"He had a strong, penetrating mind and tremendous energy. He was always doing something. He combined the qualities of a man of action with those of an intellectual. He had the intelligence to know how things should be done, and the ability to carry out his ideas, which is a rare combination.

"He was a patriotic soldier, and intensely nationalistic. He was proud of the army, and especially of his branch of the service—the cavalry—which, I understand, he chose in preference to any other. He had a flare for the romantic and colorful, and thought that the life of a cavalry officer—getting into tight places or chasing Mexicans along the border—was just the thing.



"His interests were widespread. He was enthusiastic in everything he did. He was popular with the students, and had an excellent influence on them. He affected none of the swagger which one might associate with an army officer.

"As a former football player at West Point, he was interested in athletics, but it was just one of many interests. He told us one time that during his playing days at the Academy, he had to get up before breakfast in order to practice, as no extra time was allotted for sports. It had to be on the student's own time.

"I never thought he would make a good diplomat. He was too open, frank, and direct. But he seems to be having very good success in that field now." And Dr. McMurray smiled.

Another paean of praise for General Johnson was sounded by Dr. Rosamond Parma, law librarian and lecturer in legal bibliography, who speaks with pride of having copied several of his articles and short-story manuscripts.

In talking with those who knew General Johnson during his stay on the campus here, one is impressed by the intense liking for the man himself. His ability is remembered with respect, but it is his vivid personality which has left a lasting impression in the thoughts of those with whom he came in contact.

"He was such a real person," says Dr. Parma. "He was so enthusiastic, capable, and energetic that one could not help liking him. I have been accused of being prejudiced in his favor. But his record speaks for itself. I am not surprised at the success he has achieved. I always felt that he was destined to do big things."

"The boys were always finding out something new about him," says Dr. Alexander M. Kidd, in whose class General Johnson was a pupil. "First they found out he was an authority on opera; then later they learned he knew about short-story writing—that his material was being published in the leading magazines. He was full of such surprises.

"He impressed me as a man of great physical and mental strength, and of absoluteness fearlessness. One felt that if he tackled a job, he would carry it through, regardless of obstacles. He was a person to inspire confidence.

Air Conditioning Study Goes On at California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 9—Hot, dry summers common to the interior of California need no longer spell discomfort to the householder and small shopkeeper when the research work now being done by Dr. Baldwin M. Woods, professor of mechanical engineering at the University of California, and his associates, is completed.

Dr. Woods, in conjunction with members of his department, and resentatives from the San Francisco Air Conditioning Society, is carrying on extensive research in the development of adequate and economical methods of cooling residences and small shops during hot weather. He plans to publish the results of this research in pamphlet form.

Blue Eagle Idea Of Licensing Held Sponsored by 'T.R.'

His Plans and Wilson's Made Law by Necessity, Joslin States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 9—The Blue Eagle is more than 25 years old!

At least this is the opinion of Mr. Theodore G. Joslin, recent secretary to former President Hoover, who points out that the origin of one of the provisions of the NRA—that of federal licensing of corporations—can be traced far back of the depression to the régime of another Roosevelt—the beloved Theodore Roosevelt, who, he said, proposed such licensing in 1906.

In addressing the twentieth annual National Business Conference here today on "The Situation at Washington," Mr. Joslin declared that the recovery program projected so spectacularly by the Administration was not born of the grave emergency that confronted the nation last spring but really had its beginning by such authorities on national affairs as "T. R." and Woodrow Wilson.

To Prevent Abuses

Theodore Roosevelt, he said, recommended the national incorporation of concerns doing interstate business repeatedly in the messages which he transmitted to the Congress, advocating the reform as a weapon against abuses of wealth and power. Furthermore, Mr. Joslin declared, the national platform of the Progressive Party in 1912, when "T. R." was its nominee for the Presidency, demanded "a strong national regulation of interstate corporations."

"It might be said in passing," he went on, "that perhaps Franklin Roosevelt, confronted by some of the most exacting problems ever laid on the doorstep of any Chief Executive, was moved to make effective the proposal of Theodore Roosevelt, who was our President when he was merely a youth of 19 years, but in that formative stage of life when impressions stay down through the years."

However that may be, Mr. Joslin said, the President also had the support of President Wilson, who recommended federal licensing in a special message to Congress in 1919. But his also was that of one crying in the wilderness. The nation was not ready then for any such wide departure from tradition and custom.

Necessity Forced Law

"It remained," he declared, "for threatening debacle and catastrophe of inestimable extent to project the theory on to the statute books of the land."

Modification of the antitrust laws, another policy of vital interest to business and industry under the NRA, has been urged for some years, Mr. Joslin asserted. It was given especial emphasis, he said, during the closing years of the Hoover administration, as the condition of the country in common with the world became increasingly critical.

"But here again," he told the conference, "we find explicit assertion of the 'first' Roosevelt whom so many believe lived in advance of his time. He had much to say during his incumbency about 'good trusts' and 'bad trusts.' He wanted to give the farmer fairly free rein; he was determined to hold the bad trust well in check."

Now, Mr. Joslin continued, in the body of the emergency law that has been operating the last few months is a provision giving the Government the right to withhold licenses from those who fail to do the fair thing. Thus the softening of the anti-trust laws is seen. It is strikingly suggestive of what "T. R." recommended.

Fascism Forecast

Many theories that have developed during 30 years of time rather than merely the five or six months ago, are at last being put to the acid test, the Washington authority concluded. They mean, if they prove to be sound in practice, the beginning of a ne wera. If, on the other hand, they are not satisfactory in practice. there will necessarily be further experimentation.

In a speech yesterday afternoon, Mr. Roger W. Babson, president of the Babson Institute, forecasted Fascism for the United States. A dictatorship is surely coming, he said.

"A study of history shows," Mr. Babson declared, "that the world continually has been growing better, but that it can advanee only so far materially, politically and intellectually as that advance is backed up by corresponding spiritual development. As the political, material or scientific advance gets too far ahead of the spiritual advance, then civilization temporarily gets out of balance. The inevitable result has been a dictatorship.

"Who the dictator will be, no one knows. Dictators are self-made and usually are men who have suffered persecution rather than men who are elected by popular vote. The important thing for all is that the dictator shall be spiritually minded and absolutely unselfish, with good judgment and indomitable courage."

NRA to Put Rein On Rising Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

profiteering and price raising is made effective by the consumers' board plan.

Move to Stop Leaks

To date, industrial interests in the NRA have moved toward stopping the leaks under the boiler with code provisions prohibiting the sale of goods below costs. But outside f the public appeals of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson against speculation, nothing concrete has been done toward preventing the energy of the recovery drive from escaping at the top of the boiler through profiteering.

Some circles here feel that this angle of the problem has been neglected until it has now reached the proportions of a major problem which may wreck the entire recovery program unless it is met promptly and vigorously. Profiteering, it is pointed out, nullifys the increased purchasing power on which the success of the whole recovery effort is predicated.

The workman's higher wages, and the new wages of the formerly unemployed, become meaningless if prices go up out of proportion to what there is to spend. Already buying strikes are threatened in several industries. The Administration is known to realize the seriousness of the situation and to be ready for even more stringent action if the Consumers' Advisory Board fails to do the job.

Speak Chinese? No? Then Lose 'Jobbee'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hsinking (Changchun), Manchuria

THE Manchoukuo Government announces a ruling that all persons employed by the Government must learn to speak the "every-day language of the people of Manchoukuo." Inasmuch as the overwhelming majority of the population is Chinese, it is assumed the ruling means government officials must speak Chinese.

At present, a large number of Japanese employed by the Government do not speak Chinese, and apparently they will now be compelled to learn. A few foreign advisers also do not speak Chinese.

The ruling states an examination will be given at the end of two years, and those who cannot then speak "the language of the people" will automatically be dismissed.

Consumers in New York Want Teeth in NRA

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—Consumers not only welcome the NRA program but the idea is gaining ground that it should be mandatory. Comments of consumers written on the backs of the blue pledge cards, more than 500,000 of which have been turned in as a result of the house-to-house canvass this week, were made public by Mr. Grover A. Whalen, head of the local committee.

Miss Emma Dot Partridge, chairman of the consumer campaign, announced that 3,679,000 consumer pledge cards and NRA emblems had been distributed among canvassers.

"Let Roosevelt declare himself a 'dictator' and so put the teeth in the plan if he wants it to go through," one enthusiastic supporter of the blue-eagle code wrote.

"Let the minimum wage be $1000 and the maximum $5000," wrote another.

"Why not have a 'three-year plan,' made mandatory by the President," was another comment.

Plans for the President's NRA day parade next Wednesday are winning such enthusiastic coöperation that Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, chairman of the parade committee, announced that divisional quotas might have to be cut. At a conference on parade plans yesterday, Mr. Whalen announced that 1 p. m. daylight saving time would be the official hour of closing business for the half-holiday proclaimed for next Wednesday, by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

Repeal Before Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—The first case to reach the Supreme Court challenging the amendment proposing prohibition repeal was filed yesterday asking for a review o the ruling of the Missouri Supreme Court that the State's ratification was legal.

City and County Merger in South Held Unfeasible

College Report Opposes Combine Except Where Activities Overlap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Consolidation of the City of Birmingham and Jefferson County, in which it is located, is hardly feasible, but certain city and county offices could be combined at a saving to taxpayers, according to a study of the question recently made by the economics departments of Howard College and Birmingham-Southern College, two local institutions.

"We would be very much in favor of the consolidation of city and county if such a plan would prove advisable politically and all right constitutionally," Dr. L. W. Lohr, professor of economics at Howard College, said. "However, on the surface it appears to us that this plan has too many obstacles to be truly advisable. But we could see no reason why certain offices, where the duties of the city and county officials overlap, shouldn't be merged. To our way of thinking, it would make for better service and be appreciably more economical."

"Our conclusion was," Dr. E. Q. Hawk, professor of economics at Birmingham-Southern College, said, "that this consolidation of county and city would be very unsatisfactory and impractical. For instance, we already have a magnificent county courthouse building. Under certain consolidation plans it would mean that such a building would go to waste."

According to the Chamber of Commerce report, the per capita cost of all government functions in Jefferson County was $28.63 in 1930, comparing favorably with other cities in the country. Atlanta's cost per capita was given as $53.34, Jacksonville, Fla., had a cost of $67.52 and New Orleans $72.52. According to the tabulation only six cities had a lower per capita cost than Birmingham.

The Chamber of Commerce survey showed city-county consolidations had taken place in San Francisco, Baltimore, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Denver. Baltimore led the per capita cost with $70, while Denver was last with $36.05. All these cities reported satisfactory benefits from their consolidations.

The agitation for a merger of governmental agencies was brought about by a demand for lower taxes.

Police Guard Voting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 9—State police, county detectives and police stood guard as Pittsburgh and Allegheny County voters registered for the approaching primary elections Sept. 7. Disorders failed to materialize, the state police being called upon to quell only one minor demonstration during the day.

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The Home Forum

The Little Abbey

THE little abbey is quite close to London and yet five hundred years away. Up to very recent times it possessed residents who behaved worse to it than an army of Berserkers could do. They bricked up the old arched doorways, bricked in the fireplaces, pushed out the mullioned windows, cut the banqueting hall in half, covered the walls with New Art wall paper and modernized the interior to such an extent that it was neither ancient nor modern, but a crass and characterless com omise between them. But the exterior they could not spoil; its steep roofing, its chestnut tiling, its gray walls and magnificent ecclesiastical barns adjoining the manse defied even the dragon of restoration. Then, having made a wilderness within and called it a home, these polite vandals left the place and for many months it has been vainly offered for lease or sale.

Pretending to be a potential tenant, I went off to see it. The approach was across deserted grasslands to a line of oaks on one side of the road followed by one on the other side of magnificent walnuts. The house came into view, a kind of colossal cottage or diminutive manor with conventual touches here and there to suggest that, though it was once the retreat of monks, they did not allow religion to interfere too much with gracious living. An officious interference of another kind had now been replaced by total neglect, and yet the scene of desolation was preferable to the Philistine attention which had been lavished upon the beautiful modest old house within. Without and besieged by all the resources of wild nature, it retained its forlorn and ancient dignity. But the sense of abandonment, of an utterly vanished past, was complete. A few cultivated plants struggled gamely against the overpowering breakers of the triumphant wild. Hellenium still flowered; the raspberries, being netted, survived with blackened fruit upon their stems; seeded mullein raised its tall spikes in the kitchen garden; a few roses feebly opened in the face of a riot of creepers, docks, nettles, thistles and burdocks. Along the gray walls, wistaria and pyracantha spread in furious disorder, while honeysuckle, remembering the wild state it had so barely left, rejoiced in being released from the hand of man. The vines covered nearly the whole face of one side of the house, crowded with ripening grapes but half of them blackened. Long trails of Virginia creeper hung down in ropes in front of the doorways, so that I had to push them aside, like an arras, in order to enter the house. Huge prickly arms of rough-leaved, fruitless loganberry impeded my footstep and clutched at my passing form. These had all joined hands with the wild. But none so exuberantly as the polygonum. It had rushed over a small outhouse in a creamy surf, hiding it completely and breaking into a soft foam of white flower which hid its own leaves. Along the kitchen garden walls it reveled and ramped in such profusion of flower that the brick had in parts disappeared beneath its blanket or drift of heavily laden racemes. A more glorious sight than this polygonum I have rarely seen. Never did man take in hand a more virile, sturdy and rampageous grower, and now, deserted by its human shepherds, its fleeces piled their wealth on the forsaken walls and outhouses. On one barn it had not been content with sunlight for its vigor and walls for its ambition, but flung its long, feeling, hurrying shoots along the floor and over the dark, cobwebbed beams within the building.

The plum trees, trailed along another side of the little mansion, hung in Norman arches, bowed down to the very ground with their weight of ripe and unharvested fruit. In the courtyard, waving with long grasses above what had once been a lawn, along the sides of the house, among the weed-jostling paths, in the herbaceous borders, the invaders of the wild grew as though planted, nurtured and fed by human care. Clumps of dark red sorrel mounted five feet high, overtopped by a branched and giantly burdock of noble and intricate form. By one of the doors of the main building reached far above my head a gigantic teazel, as though ordered and transported thither from some specialized nursery. Wild briars threw brawny shoots yards away from the parent stems. Rank docks were like small trees. The little copse across the choked stream was a tousled miniature tropical forest, with falling trunks propped up against the still upright ones, and thick tendrils of bindweed, like Amazonian lianas, clambering to their very tops. Their white trumpets looked like the flowering of the trees themselves. The large kitchen garden, but for isolated mullein and small groups of seeded delphinium, was packed from wall to wall with throngs of willow-herb, thistle, darnel and loosestrife, far exceeding their usual stature, so that you could see the ghost of Gog-magog strolling here in his pleasure ground of a quiet evening.

But, as though to mock me of the sense of waste, of grossness, of a brute desolation and decay, there arose from the silvered mist of the thistle tops lovelier flowers than man ever devised, flying flowers, singing flowers, a company of seventeen goldfinches with flaming wings that dropped their airy notes like trails of scent upon the air. It was almost worth letting the wilderness so riot to be blessed with the heavenly manna of such a visitation. As I wandered to and fro, a delicate, painless melancholy enfolded me, a subdued exaltation of sorrow, so that the eyes were faintly misted and a pang was felt that pierced but did not wound. I looked back into the garden that was before nature's high seas of vegetation engulfed it, and to the house that was before the vulgarians restored it. I looked back to what was, when perhaps never a weed escaped the gardener's zeal. Now barely a flower had escaped the weeds. There was the vanity of human design, art and aforethought. But I snatched something from this green waste—the seeds of a great mullein spire and of a monster delphinium. In the spring I will plant these seeds and I will label the species by the Abbey's name. So for a little while the garden that has vanished beneath the green waves shall not utterly vanish, nor the work of man's hand be wholly undone.

H. J. MASSINGHAM.

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The Herring Net, by Winslow Homer

The Migration of Birds in Autumn

To those of us who love birds and find great pleasure in watching them, the late summer and autumn months provide much of interest. For then the great migration commences from their summer quarters in the Arctic regions to the more comfortable areas in the south where they will spend the winter. Birds, which have passed north in the spring in small numbers on their way to their nesting grounds, are now on their return passage, this time in large flocks.

During these three or four months, they have not only traveled to the Arctic and back; but have built nests, hatched out at least one brood of chicks, which have been fed and cared for till ready to fly, and in most cases the birds have moulted their own wornout feathers for a fresh supply before starting south again. It is a busy time while it lasts, and the birds must look forward to the winter months when they have nothing to do but find their own food, their families by this time being fully able to fend for themselves.

Birds travel by night, as a rule. In still weather one can sometimes hear them calling to each other as they pass overhead. But, on long-distance flights they are generally out of hearing, as they fly high, a steady purposeful flight, as sure of their direction as if they were following their route by compass and map.

On many an autumn morning I have been out before dawn, listening to the passing birds which, as yet, it was too dark to see. The air full of the twitter of small birds, the whistle of plovers, or other wading birds of the shore or mud flats or, more thrilling than all, the honking of wild geese.

There is a curious eeriness about the hour before the dawn. At first one is conscious only of a deep stillness around one; but, as time goes on, nature begins to awake, first sending the faint breeze which always precedes the dawn. A gentle rustle in the Marram grass growing on the dunes passes and dies away, to come again and again till the day breaks. Then, as the sky lightens, one can see the birds coming along the shore in large flocks, keeping close together, impelled by the desire to travel to some definite locality in as short a time as possible. This wonderful procession of birds will possibly continue for an hour or two after the dawn has come, and a few stragglers may be seen during the day, passing in the same direction; but the main flight takes place at night.

In thick misty weather, lighthouse keepers say that the frames which have been erected on the tops of certain lighthouses are crowded thickly with birds huddled close together under the beam of light. By the morning they have all departed. On clear nights the light does not attract them and they continue directly on their way.

This migration of the birds is surely one of nature's most wonderful works, that guidance of the flight of small creatures across half the world to arrive at the right stretch of country that is exactly suited to them. The larger number are young birds which have never been on passage before. I have watched wild geese coming in from sea from the north, having flown all night in the darkness, flying straight as an arrow for the one particular line of grass fields behind the sand dunes which for years has been kept as a sanctuary.

The whole question of bird migration is an enthralling one. The more one studies it, and the more one watches the passing of the birds, the more one realizes the wonderful guidance that shepherds them on their long autumn trek from the Arctic to the equator or beyond.

M. G. S. B.

Coolness

I have been thinking of cool things—
Stars of frost on windows,
Moonlight on marble;
Lilies white on the sapphire of lakes
in early morning.

Coolness—
Sound of falling water in a garden
at evening;
Starlight over dark-hushed trees;
Willow-leaves, rain at midnight;
Wind from the sea.

DOLORES CABNS.

WINSLOW HOMER understood the sea and the lives of the fishermen, earning their livings upon its heaving surface, as no other painter of America, or any other country, has done; and, thanks to the generosity of Mrs. Martin A. Ryerson, who loaned "The Herring Net," the Art Institute of Chicago has been able to show one of his most colorful canvases in the Century of Progress Art Exhibition. It is powerfully dramatic, as is most of Homer's work, and yet its most striking quality is directly due to Homer's utter lack of realization that he was dealing with a dramatic moment as such. The two fishermen in oilskins are hauling in their glittering silvery catch, as unconcernedly as if they were throwing it into a wheelbarrow on a city street; yet one is hanging far out over the side of the boat and the broad Atlantic is rolling miles deep beneath them. The preoccupation of the men with their immediate task, and their apparent unconsciousness of their surroundings, the total absence of anything like a set stage or actors playing to an audience turns the drama into real life of an intense sort, needing none of the properties and gestures of intensification to register its power.

The motion of the water, as the long swells rock the dory, is set down with skill born of long observation and absolute confidence; we feel instinctively that the ocean moves in just that way, but the men are unconscious of the movement. A few sails on the horizon, dimly suggested, show the fishing schooners cruising about to pick up their fleets of dories when the nets have been hauled. The small keg in the foreground, to which the net is moored, floating lonely on the surface, serves to emphasize the vastness of the solitude. Even in a black and white reproduction the picture is majestic, but in color, more than the majority of Homer's paintings, it is beautiful. Color was of secondary consideration to Homer; but here he has shown a wet mistiness pervading the whole scene, with rosy touches of sunshine creeping through the haze and gleaming in pearly opalescence on the wet clothes and the slippery sides of the fish. It is as delicate a color scheme as Whistler could have used, but it is in a different style of thinking.

Winslow Homer is one of the few memorable American painters of the nineteenth century. He is a rugged and solitary genius, thinking only of getting something done that seemed to him worth while, but not even interested in the processes by which he accomplished his works. He seems to have been a natural-born water colorist: his water colors are considered among the best. As an illustrator he first achieved distinction, having done work for Harpers Magazine during the Civil War; but the processes of reproduction were so crude in those days that it is hard to tell from the woodcuts, engraved by other hands, whether the original drawings had much merit. He never studied painting, if we may except four lessons taken from a French painter when he was a young man. It is doubtful if they made any impression on him. He seems always to have known just what he wished to do and always set about doing it, regardless of the opinions of others. There was nothing gregarious in his nature—he preferred solitude, and toward the end of his life would permit no visitors to intrude upon his property, a small place on the coast of Maine.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

Aspiration

My broom goes whisking here and
there,
But every moment on the air
There comes an urge that bids me
soar
Above the sweeping of a floor.
And while my carefree fancies roam
Beyond the boundaries of home,
I feel as if I too some day
Must mount my broomstick and
away!

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

Het ware Begrip van Liefde

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

WAT is het, dat een gevoelen van liefde wekt, als er over de woorden en de daden van Christus Jezus gesproken wordt? Zou het niet het feit zijn, dat de groote Weg-bereider zoo liefdevol was? Bij velen roept het noemen alleen van zijn naam reeds een gevoel van teedere liefde op.

Hoe wondervol is de macht van goddelijke Liefde! In den mensch weerspiegeld en tot uiting gebracht, heeft haar invloed geen grenzen. De gedachte hieraan bezielt ons met het verlangen zoo te leven, dat ook wij datgene tot uiting brengen wat machtig en bestendig is. Waar wij dit besef van goddelijke Liefde en van hare macht gewinnen, maakt het verlangen naar menschelijke macht plaats voor het verlangen boven alles liefdevol te zijn. Wanneer dit de overheerschende beweegreden wordt in des menschen leven, begint zich eene wondere verandering in hem te voltrekken. De uitdrukking van zijn gelaat, de toon van zijne stem worden anders, inderdaad komt teederheid tot uiting in al hetgeen hij doet. Zoo zulk een mensch met ziekte te kampen heeft gehad, zal hij deze snelijk zien verdwijnen, waar hij de wet van goddelijke Liefde benut. Indien hem datgene heeft ontbroken, wat voor den mensch noodig is, zal de wet van Liefde hem voorzien van ideeën, welke hem tot het verkrijgen van de noodige dingen zullen voeren. Zoo hij zonder werk is geweest, zal de wet van Liefde hem tot de plaats leiden, waar hij veel goeds kan geven en ontvangen. Al hetgeen verkeerd scheen te zijn in zijne aangelegenheden, zal verbeterd worden, in de mate dat hij bestuurd wordt door de almachtige wet van Liefde.

Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science, schrijft in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (blz. 19): „Jezus hielp den mensch met God verzoenen door den mensch een juister begrip te geven van Liefde, het goddelijk Beginsel van Jezus' leeringen, en dit juister begrip van Liefde verlost den mensch van de wet der stof, der zonde en des doods, door de wet des Geestes,—de wet van goddelijke Liefde". De Meester zag helder in, dat het des menschen plicht is eene van eigen-ik gezuiverde liefde tot uiting te brengen; en zijne woorden en zijne daden bewezen, dat hij zelf bestuurd werd door het goddelijk Beginsel, Liefde. Toen hij twaalf jaar oud was, heeft Jezus gezegd: „Wist gij niet dat ik moet zijn in de dingen mijns Vaders?" Hij was alreede gaan inzien, dat des menschen leven niet zijn eigendom is en hij niet volgens sterfelijke verlangens kan leven, maar dat de mensch in gehoorzaamheid aan God, het goddelijk Beginsel, datgene te doen heeft wat het ware begrip van Liefde tot uiting brengt.

De Meester heeft op velerlei wijzen den nadruk gelegd op de noodzaak liefdevol te zijn, en heeft aangetoond welke eigenschappen vereischt worden ten einde de menschelijke problemen van zonde, ziekte en gebrek onder de wet van Liefde te stellen. Toen hij zijnen discipelen de voeten waschte, heeft hij de noodzaak van ootmoedig zijn aangeduid; want zonder ootmoed kan de mensch niet tot het ware bewustzijn komen, dat Leven Liefde is. In de Bergrede heeft hij aangetoond hoe noodzakelijk het is zachtmoedigheid, barmhartigheid, vergevensgezindheid en reinheid te betrachten. Bij het laatste avondmaal met zijne discipelen heeft hij gezegd: „Dit is mijn gebod, dat gij elkander liefhebt gelijkerwijs ik u liefgehad heb. Niemand heeft meerder liefde dan deze, dat iemand zijn leven zette voor zijne vrienden".

Van een sterfelijk standpunt uit gezien, kan het leven voornamelijk hieruit bestaan, dat men volgens zijne eigen verlangens en doeleinden leeft. Maar in iedere onzelfzuchtige daad is men op dat oogenblik bezig zijne eigen verlangens te „zetten" voor dengene ten wiens behoeve de onzelfzuchtige daad verricht wordt. Door uit te zien naar de gelegenheid anderen te dienen, zal men uiting geven aan het ware begrip van Liefde, en op die wijze steeds meer het verkeerde begrip van het leven afleggen. Waar Liefde Leven is, gewint men, door uiting te geven aan van eigen-ik gezuiverde liefde, het ware begrip van Leven, en vermag men derhalve blijdschap, welzijn en vrede te ondervinden.

In *Miscellaneous Writings* zegt Mrs. Eddy (blz. 250): „Liefde kan niet enkel een abstract begrip zijn, kan niet goedheid zijn zonder werkzaamheid en macht. Als eene menschelijke eigenschap, is de verheven beteekenis van genegenheid meer dan woorden; het is de teedere onzelfzuchtige daad, in het verborgen verricht; het stille, voortdurende gebed; het zichzelf vergetende hart, dat overvloeiende is van liefde".

Door Christian Science gaan wij inzien, dat, willen wij Liefde verstaan, wij den mensch en het heelal als geestelijk moeten beschouwen. Wanneer wij in ons denken van het standpunt uitgaan, dat de mensch en het heelal stoffelijk zijn, is dit noch helpend voor anderen, noch voor onszelf, terwijl iedereen gezegend wordt, zoo wij in onze gedachten uitgaan van het standpunt, dat al het werkelijke geestelijk is en volmaakt. Dit verlichte inzicht stelt ons in staat te begrijpen, dat wij, waar wij ons ook bevinden mogen, de gelegenheid hebben het ware begrip van Liefde te verwezenlijken en te weerspiegelen.

De Bijbel zegt ons dat de mensch gemaakt is naar het beeld en de gelijkenis Gods, en dat God Liefde is. Dan is de werkelijke mensch, ons aller ware „ik", dus het beeld of de weerspiegeling van goddelijke Liefde. Deze waarheid voor oogen houdende, zullen wij bevinden, dat wij spontaan onzelfzuchtigheid, zachtmoedigheid, ootmoed, teederheid, vergevensgezindheid uiten. Zoo wij God als goddelijke Liefde erkennen, en zijn heelal als Hem weerspiegelend, wordt dat gevoelen van één-zijn met God in ons wakker, hetwelk Paulus in de volgende woorden omschrijft: „En wij allen met ongedekten aangezichte de heerlijkheid des Heeren als in eenen spiegel aanschouwende, worden naar hetzelfde beeld in gedaante veranderd van heerlijkheid tot heerlijkheid, als van des Heeren Geest". Hoe meer wij den waren aard van God en het heelal als goddelijke Liefde en de weerspiegeling daarvan voor oogen houden, hoe meer wij het ware begrip van Liefde tot uiting zullen brengen.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Heath

It is so quiet here. There lies
The heath in noon's warm sunshine
gold.
The herbs are blooming; fragrance
fair
Now fills the bluish summer air.

The beetles rush through bush and
trees,
In little golden coats of mail;
And on the heather-bells the bees
Alight, on all the branches frail.
From out the grass there starts a
throng
Of larks and fills the air with song.

—THEODOR STORM, in "A Harvest of German Verse." Selected and translated by MARGARETE MUNSTERBERG. (New York: Appleton.)

True Sense of Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is it that awakens a feeling of love when the words and deeds of Christ Jesus are discussed? Is it not that the great Way-shower was so loving? To many the mere mention of his name often brings a sense of tenderness.

Wonderful is the power of divine Love! Reflected and expressed through an individual, its influence goes on. When we think of this, it inspires us with the desire so to live that we too may express that which is effective and permanent. As we gain this concept of divine Love and its power, the desire for human power gives place to the desire that above all else we may be loving. When this becomes the ruling motive in an individual's life, a wonderful change begins to take place in him. It alters the expression of his face and the tone of his voice; indeed, tenderness is manifested in everything he does. If such an individual has been laboring under sickness, he may find it quickly dispelled by utilizing the law of divine Love. If he has lacked human necessities, the law of Love will supply him with ideas which will lead him in obtaining needful things. If he has been unemployed, the law of Love will direct him to a position where he can do and receive much good. Whatever has seemed wrong in his affairs will be rectified as he is governed by the omnipotent law of Love.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 19), "Jesus aided in reconciling man to God by giving man a truer sense of Love, the divine Principle of Jesus' teachings, and this truer sense of Love redeems man from the law of matter, sin, and death by the law of Spirit,—the law of divine Love." The Master clearly saw that one's duty is to express unselfed love; and what he said and did proved that he himself was governed by the divine Principle, Love. At the age of twelve Jesus said, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" He had already discerned that one's life is not one's own, to be lived according to mortal desires, but that one must be obedient to God, divine Principle, by doing that which expresses the true sense of Love.

The Master in many ways emphasized the need of being loving and showed what qualities are necessary in order that one may bring the law of Love to bear upon the human problems of sickness, sin, and lack. In washing the disciples' feet he pointed out the need of humility; for without humility one cannot come into the true consciousness of Life as Love. In the Sermon on the Mount he showed the necessity of expressing meekness, mercy, forgiveness, purity. At the last supper with his disciples he said: "This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you. Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

From the mortal point of view life may consist mainly of following one's own desires and aims. But in each unselfish act one is for the time being laying down his own desires for the one on whose behalf the unselfish act is performed. By watching for opportunities to serve others one will express the true sense of Love, and thus constantly lay down the false sense of life. Since Love is Life, in expressing unselfed love one is gaining the true sense of Life, and can therefore experience joy, health, and peace.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 250): "Love cannot be a mere abstraction, or goodness without activity and power. As a human quality, the glorious significance of affection is more than words: it is the tender, unselfish deed done in secret; the silent, ceaseless prayer; the self-forgetful heart that overflows."

Through Christian Science we learn that in order to understand Love we must think of man and the universe as spiritual. Thinking from the standpoint that man and the universe are material is not helpful to others or to ourselves, whereas thinking from the standpoint that everything real is spiritual and perfect blesses all. This enlightened viewpoint enables us to see that, wherever we are, we have the opportunity to realize and reflect the true sense of Love.

The Bible tells us that man is made in the image and likeness of God, and that God is Love. Then the real man, the true selfhood of all, is divine Love's image or reflection. Holding this fact before us, we find ourselves naturally expressing unselfishness, meekness, humility, tenderness, forgiveness. Thinking about God as divine Love and His universe as reflecting Him calls into expression the sense of unity with God thus described by Paul: "But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord." The more we keep before us the true nature of God and the universe as divine Love and His reflection the more we express the true sense of Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

The Night Bird

A-floating, a-floating
Across the sleeping sea,
All night I heard a singing bird
Upon the topmast tree.

"Oh came you off the isles of Greece,
Or off the banks of Seine;
Or off some tree in forests free,
Which fringe the western main?"

"I came not off the old world
Nor yet from off the new—
But I am one of the birds of God
Which sing the whole night through."

"Oh sing, and wake the dawning—
Oh whistle for the wind;
The night is long, the current strong,
My boat it lags behind."

"The current sweeps the old world,
The current sweeps the new;
The wind will blow, the dawn will
glow
Ere thou hast sailed them through."

—CHARLES KINGSLEY, Poems.

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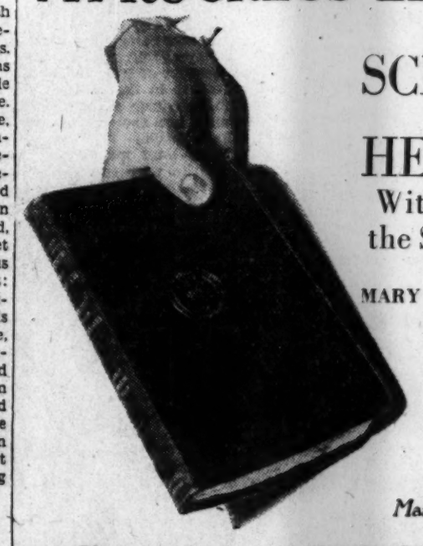

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Shields, Perry, Crawford And Stoefen Left

Quartet Reaches Semifinal in United States Lawn Tennis Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 9—Three of the four leading players of the world, as well as the newest sensation in American play, came through to the semifinal round of the men's singles championship of the United States, here yesterday, in a series of matches that brought some of the finest tennis ever seen on the stadium courts.

John H. (Jack) Crawford, Australian ace, and winner over H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., at Wimbledon Frederick J. Perry, leader of the victorious team of Great Britain, which conquered the United States team and France this summer to capture the Davis Cup, Francis X. Shields, winner of every singles tournament in which he has competed in the United States this season, and Lester R. Stoefen, whose importance as a possible Davis Cup representative of the United States has been greatly enhanced by his play this season, are the survivors of the greatest group seen at Forest Hills in years.

Perry Defeats Quist

Perry was the first victor of the day, showing his finest performance of the tourney in defeating young Adrian K. Quist, the future hope of the Antipodes, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0. Quist made a fine showing at times, but the British star had the edge that comes from greater experience, and simply tightened up his game a bit whenever the young Australian showed signs of threatening to win the needed games. This finally discouraged the younger player and he lost the final set largely through his own errors.

Then came the strangest pair that ever showed at Forest Hills. Stoefen, 6ft. 4in. in height, was opposed to little Bryan M. Grant Jr., the Atlanta player, whose height is less than Stoefen by one foot. But the indomitable spirit of the Georgian enabled him to fight all the way through a four-set match that went for fully two hours before Stoefen won at 8—6, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5. Only the great height and reach of the blond Californian gave him the advantage, and this was so slight that only 16 points divided the two players during the match, 168 to 152, while the total games were 24 to 21. Grant actually made fewer errors, as Stoefen strove mightily to win by the placing power of his greater reach, earning 19 more points.

Grant Piles Up Leads

Grant led at 4—1 in the first set before Stoefen settled down to play his own game, without paying much attention to the liveliness of Grant, who later led at 4—3, and 5—4, and was only two points from winning the set in the fourth. But again Stoefen fell back on his placing power, and running the little Atlantan, who is famous for his ability to make the most difficult tries effective, and once scored a placement from a prone position, finally slowed Grant down and took the match.

Shields played far below the standards he has set in previous encounters this season with Gregory S. Mangin, his opponent, and was content to rely on his service for games, scoring a single break in the first two sets, losing the third by the same margin, and then breaking through twice to end the struggle at the finish of the match. The score was 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3. It was a well-fought battle, with a margin of 20 points to Shields, 10 on earned points and 10 on errors by Mangin. The winner doubtless figured that with an international match on his hands this afternoon, he had best conserve his energies.

Crawford Crushes Sutter

The victory of Crawford over Clifford S. Sutter, who had pulled out his fourth-round match with Vivian B. McGrath, the other Australian, in the morning, after trailing at 1—3 in the final set, was played on the clubhouse court, being crowded out of the stadium by the other long battles. Crawford outplayed the southerner all the way, taking no chances o losing, and showing his finest play all the time. Sutter fought well, but his soft game offered no difficulties to Crawford, who is also a fine court coverer, and the speed drives both forehand and backhand, of the Australian, enabled him to win as he pleased, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

This afternoon will bring Shields against Crawford, in what is expected to settle the championship, while Perry and Stoefen will fight out the other semifinal.

The present veteran champion, Clarence M. Charest of Washington, was close to defeat at the hands of A. R. Kaiser of Chicago, losing the first set and trailing at 4—3 in the second. But he settled down, and ran the next nine games for the set and match, 6—8, 6—4, 6—0. The other finalist was a surprise, when S. Jarvis Adams Jr. of Port Washington defeated Fred C. Baggs, a former champion, and runner up to Charest last year, in straight sets, scored at 7—5, 7—5. The final in this will also be played this afternoon. The summary:

United States Men's Lawn Tennis Singles Championship—Quarterfinal Round

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., 8—6, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5.

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Adrian K. Quist, Adelaide, Australia, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

John H. Crawford, Sydney, Australia, defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

National Veterans' Singles Championship—Semifinal Round

Clarence M. Charest, Washington, D. C., defeated A. R. Kaiser, River Forest, Ill., 6—8, 6—4, 6—0.

S. Jarvis Adams Jr., Port Washington, N. Y., defeated Frederick C. Baggs, New York, 7—5, 7—5.

Joan Ridley vs. Alice Francis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9—Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., and Alice C. Francis of Orange, N. J., reached the final round in the women's middle states lawn tennis tournament at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, yesterday. Miss Ridley, top-seeded, and finalist last year, defeated Anne Page of Merion, Penna., 6—0, 6—3. Miss Francis eliminated Eunice R. Dean of San Antonio, Texas, by a similar score. The girls national singles and doubles finals are scheduled to be played today.

British Sports Letter

The Big Kick-Off

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE end of August saw Association football in full swing in Britain. From this time until the middle of September, football and cricket run along together, with the accent most markedly on the football. Then out goes cricket for a period of eight months, leaving the 100-per cent cricket fan with only news from the Dominions to bear him through the winter of his discontent. For most cricketers, however, it is an endurable hardship, at the end of summer, to transfer allegiance from a solid little red ball to a big, hollow brown one.

The annual metamorphosis is a gradual one, commencing when the first "Football Annuals" make their appearance on the news stands at the height of the cricket season. Soon afterward, hints of impending change are carried into the windows of sports stores, where studded boots and colored jerseys begin to usurp the place of lawn tennis rackets and cricket bats. Next the newspapers get busy.

It is a repetitional coincidence, amounting almost to a rule of nature, that when soccer players get together for preliminary training, the sun starts to shine with belated vigor, gathering itself into a heat wave against the time when the teams will come trotting out onto the field for their first match on a ground like concrete. Britain enjoyed a green and gold summer this year, and in the south football in mid-August was a trying thought. But on Aug. 15 the enthusiasts mopped their brows and said "Well, they start in Scotland today." And the great game was on for 1933-34.

The English League commenced operations Aug. 26 and today the soccer world is buzzing with problems and prophecies. The safest of the latter is that, whether trade depression lifts or not (and in the north, particularly, there is a heavy weight of it) the game will continue to exercise its powerful magnetic attraction upon the masses. Why, at the first public practice games of the English League clubs Aug. 12, when the players were merely going through their paces, a quarter of a million spectators set the turnstiles clicking to a merry tune. Another prognostication which could hardly be condemned as reckless is that records will be broken. It is the fate of some of them every season. It is safe to say, also, that The Arsenal Club of London will be in the headlines again, either because it is playing football as a champion team should or should not do, or because some enterprising departure has been "sprung" by the management. The Arsenal brought the league championship cup to London for the second time in three seasons last campaign, while Everton (champion in 1931-32) won the other great honor—the Football Association Challenge Cup, or "T'Coop," as they say, more simply, in Lancashire.

One of the few changes brought about in British soccer by administrators during the brief "close" season means that the Corinthians, once a great power in the land, will no longer have their annual tilt at the professionals in the cup tournament. The famous amateurs were not granted exemption beyond the first round proper of the 1933-34 competition—since they first participated in 1923 they have been allowed to stand out, with the League Giants, until the third round—and so they have decided not to enter at all, on the grounds that they cannot get their best team together by the earlier date.

The dawn of a new season in Britain, the home of the game, is an appropriate period at which to consider the enormous strides that soccer has made abroad. Fifty national associations are affiliated now to the Federation Internationale de Football Amateur and 36 such governing bodies are unaffiliated, including those of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The British authorities withdrew from membership because of differences of opinion with the Continental administrators. The best foreign players, at the present time, are, to all intents and purposes as good as the pick of Britain's professionals, long considered the supreme maestros of the game.

Abroad the trend of soccer is increasingly toward internationalism—the handbook of the F. I. F. A. chronicles the results of hundreds of games between various countries—but in Britain club interests are paramount and the leading league sides, generally speaking, are not particularly anxious to surrender the services of their star players for international matches. In defense of this attitude, it is pointed out that league football is part of the entertainment business, and that the showmen, in honest but relentless competition, are forced to disregard most interests other than their own. After all, when a sport waxes prosperous upon payers rather than players, sentimental considerations are apt to get caught up at times in the mechanism of the cash register.

Since soccer in Britain became dominated by professionalism, the public has come to think of the game in terms of its most gladiatorial aspect and the amateurs, as we have already indicated, are kept out of the limelight. The "pros" set the fashion, as can be seen at a glance from the manner in which the vogue of league and cup competitions has swept over the country. There can be very few villages in Britain where the local team is not engaged in either a league competition, a cup tournament, or both.

The main advantage of such interest-fostering devices is, of course, that club secretaries have their fixtures arranged for them, en bloc, at the commencement of the season; the chief disadvantage is that players are constantly hunting for league points or 50-cent medals, and the atmosphere in which they operate is, consequently, charged somewhat highly with competitive qualities. All this is after the professional pattern, and the few clubs which play only "friendly" games are swimming against the stream of fashion in the game.

There is a much freer air about Rugby Union Football, an entirely amateur affair to which many schools, big and small, have been "converted" in recent seasons. This change-over has led to the formation of many new Rugger clubs and has considerably checked the flow of recruits to amateur soccer. Meanwhile the gulf between the amateur and the professional, in the playing sense, is opening wider and wider. But it is only in Britain that amateur soccer is overshadowed by a rival code. Abroad it is everywhere very much on the boom.

Milwaukee Seeking Hockey Franchise

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 9 (AP)—Governors of the International Hockey League, yesterday discussed the possibility of increasing the circuit to seven clubs through the admittance of Milwaukee. A provisional franchise was granted.

Outright acceptance of Milwaukee's bid was not made because the governors were dubious about the heavy traveling expenses that would be involved. Further study was ordered.

Tentative plans made at a spring meeting to put the league players on a coöperative basis were formally adopted. Players will have a weekly drawing account of from $25 to $50 and will share in the earnings of their club. Each club was authorized to determine how the split of earnings will be made.

The player limit was boosted to 14 and salaries were cut. The proposal to adopt an interlocking schedule with the Canadian-American Hockey League was turned down.

Buffalo's representative, Jack Lawson, announced the Bisons again would use the Fort Erie Arena and that arrangements have been made for reduced tolls on the Peace Bridge. Syracuse expects another powerful club and is likely to renew affiliation with the Toronto Maple Leafs.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	99	51	.660
Minneapolis	86	66	.566
Indianapolis	80	71	.530
St. Paul	77	74	.510
Toledo	70	81	.464
Louisville	69	81	.460
Milwaukee	66	86	.434
Kansas City	56	93	.376

Results Sept. 8

Columbus 9, Louisville 6.
Minneapolis 7, Milwaukee 3.
St. Paul 8, Kansas City 4.
Indianapolis 2, Toledo 0.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	99	62	.615
Rochester	88	73	.540
Baltimore	84	77	.522
Toronto	81	83	.494
Montreal	79	83	.488
Buffalo	81	85	.488
Albany	77	83	.481
Jersey City	60	101	.373

Results Sept. 8

Rochester 13, Buffalo 5.
Toronto 3, Montreal 1.
Jersey City 5, Albany 2.
Only games scheduled.

Kozak Leads at Glens Falls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 9—Walter Kozak of the Pomonok Country Club led the field of 112 amateurs and professionals competing for the Glens Falls open championship at the end of the first 36 holes of play yesterday with a card of 138. Jimmy Hines of the Timber Point Club, leader at the end of the first 18 holes, was second with 139. Those turning in cards of 153 or better qualified for the final 36 holes scheduled for today, all of the favorites being among the 64 left.

Southern California Will Stage N. C. Meet

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 9 (AP)—Southern California today had beckoned the national collegiate track and field championship meet for 1934 from Chicago, The University of Southern California accepted yesterday the invitation of the National Collegiate A. A. to stage the meet, and its athletic board of control promised to underwrite the costs and guaranteed funds to pay expenses of approximately 100 of the nation's leading college stars to the classic. Any net proceeds over that amount will go to the organization. The dates for the meet were set for June 22 and 23.

Athletes to be brought here will be selected on their records by the N. C. A. A. board from universities and colleges which are members of the association.

Expenses will be guaranteed for only the limited number of competitors; but any athletes from institutions conforming to the N. C. A. A. requirements may compete.

The meet will be held at Memorial Coliseum, with a seating capacity of more than 100,000.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	97	65	.599
Hollywood	96	66	.593
Portland	92	68	.575
Sacramento	87	75	.537
Oakland	77	85	.475
San Francisco	69	93	.426
Missions	69	93	.426
Seattle	59	101	.369

Results Sept. 8

Los Angeles 3, Hollywood 1.
Los Angeles 4, Hollywood 0 (7 innings).
Oakland 8, Seattle 4.
Oakland 11, Seattle 3 (7 innings).
Portland 4, Sacramento 3.
Missions 2, San Francisco 1.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	44	29	.603
Memphis	43	30	.589
Nashville	38	31	.537
Knoxville	36	36	.500
Little Rock	37	38	.493
Birmingham	32	38	.457
Chattanooga	34	41	.453
Atlanta	29	43	.358

Results Sept. 8

New Orleans 6, Memphis 3.
Chattanooga 8, Knoxville 7.
Little Rock 4, Birmingham 3.
Nashville 8, Atlanta 3.

English Cricketers Close Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., Sept. 9—Defeating the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club team by 110 runs and two wickets, the English touring cricketers, under the leadership of Sir Julian Cahn, brought their North American tour to a successful close here yesterday and sail for Bermuda today with an undefeated record. Fifteen games were played in North America and 13 of them were victories, with the two others drawn. The home team fielded 11 men and batted 16 while the visitors used only 11 in each department. Crescent-Hamilton scored 90 runs, while the Englishmen scored 200 for the loss of eight wickets.

Only Ten Days For Montana To Prepare Eleven

Veterans and Undefeated Freshmen Will Be Relied Upon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MISSOULA, Mont. — Twoscore State University of Montana students will report Sept. 16 for the beginning of fall football practice, Coach B. F. Oakes having issued invitations to the training table. The squad will have only 10 days of drill before boarding the train for Corvallis, Ore., to open the season against Oregon State College Sept. 30.

Despite an unusually poor season last year Coach "Bunny" Oakes has better hopes for this team. His material then was fair but failed to hold to any consistently good form. This season he has a number of veterans and several good prospects from an undefeated freshman eleven. As a member of the Pacific Coach Conference last season the Montana eleven lost to all-five Conference opponents played. In fact only two games out of nine were victories. Last year's squad members who will report for fall practice are:

L. J. Anderson '35, guard, Portland, Ore.; K. J. Carpenter '35, tackle, Hamilton, Mont.; A. E. Caven '34, halfback, Miles City, Mont.; H. V. Duffy '35, halfback, Kalispell, Mont.; A. G. Dahlberg '34, guard, Butte, Mont.; W. T. Hawke '34, guard, Butte, Mont.; W. H. Hileman '35, quarterback, Whitefish, Mont.; G. J. Kuka '35, tackle, Chicago, Ill.; L. J. Kuka '34, tackle, Havre, Mont.; D. W. Meeker '34, halfback, Los Angeles, Calif.; V. M. Oech '35, guard, Billings, Mont.; L. E. Reynolds '35, guard, Troy, Mont.; Naseby Rhinehart '35, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. J. Sayatovich '35, center, Anaconda, Mont.; V. E. Almich '35, center; Livingston, Mont.; F. M. Benson '34, guard, American Falls, Idaho; L. B. Hartsell '36, fullback, Anaconda, Mont.; A. S. Heller '35, end, Twin Bridges, Mont.; H. W. Lash '35, guard, Miles City; R. J. McCall '35, halfback, Missoula; R. L. Peden '35, halfback, Miles City, Mont.; L. A. Story '35, end, Winnett, Mont.; B. A. Vickerman '35, tackle, Lewistown, Mont.

From last year's undefeated freshman team come the following athletes to the State University training camp:

V. F. Bergquist '36, quarterback, Helena, Mont.; H. A. Blastic '36, quarterback, Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Brandenburg '36, end, Miles City, Mont.; Verlon Cox '36, fullback, Chinook, Mont.; George Jackson '36, tackle, Helena, Mont.; E. W. Kent '36, fullback, Dillon, Mont.; Leon Lockridge '36, end, Whitefish, Mont.; M. T. Newgard '36, end, Kalispell, Mont.; J. I. Previs '36, center, Thompson Falls, Mont.; C. W. Smith '36, halfback, Missoula; J. F. Sullivan '36, guard, Butte, Mont.; C. W. Wilcox '36, center, Stevensville, Mont.; J. F. Roberts '36, fullback, Billings, Mont.; V. C. Hagins '36, Riverton, Wyo.; J. A. McDonald '36, halfback, Livingston, Mont.

A. L. Douglas, Cardwell, a promising tackle, will not be able to play football this season. Neither will S. M. Hansell, '36, tackle, from Athena, Ore. Three other squad members were declared ineligible.

This will be the third year for Coach B. F. Oakes under his present contract. He came here in 1931 from University of Nebraska, where he was line coach. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois. H. F. Adams, of State University of Montana, is backfield assistant coach, and A. J. Lewandowski of University of Nebraska is freshman coach.

State University of Montana's football schedule for 1933 is:

Sept. 30—Oregon State College at Corvallis, Ore.
Oct. 14—State College of Washington at Missoula; 21—Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Butte, Mont.; 28—University of Idaho at Moscow, Idaho.
Nov. 11—Gonzaga University at Spokane, Wash.; 18—Stanford University at Palo Alto, Calif.

Lee Senior Champion Of North America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUCERNE, Que., Sept. 9—W. R. Lee of Youngstown, Ohio, succeeded George S. Lyon of Toronto as the senior golf champion of North America here on Friday when he led a field of 12 players, six from Canada and the same number from the United States, in an 18-hole medal competition.

The new champion had an 80, which gave him a three-stroke margin over E. A. MacNutt of the Royal Montreal Golf Club. The winner was the only player to break 40 for the first time and his victory was a comparatively easy one.

The scores of the competitors were as follows:

W. R. Lee, Youngstown, Ohio	39	41	80
E. A. MacNutt, Royal Montreal	42	41	83
G. L. Robinson, Lambton	42	43	85
F. S. Douglas, New York	41	45	86
D. N. Tallman, Wilmas	42	45	87
O. T. Gregg, Pittsburgh	45	43	88
R. W. Smith, Greensburg, Penna.	44	45	89
A. B. Jenks, Manchester, N. H.	43	46	89
G. S. Lyon, Lambton	43	46	89
J. E. Caldwell, Ottawa	43	47	90
H. C. F. Poste, Cornwall, Ont.	No return		
A. G. Donaldson, Mississauga	No return		

Players Win Cricket Match

LONDON, Sept. 9 (Canadian Press)—The Players gained an overwhelming victory over the Gentlemen in their cricket match which was conducted at Folkestone yesterday, winning by an innings and 46 runs. The professional cricketers declared with their score at 552 for eight wickets, the amateurs replying with 311 and 195. Concluding his innings yesterday, Ashdown made 117 for the Players and Chapman scored 68 in their opponents' second innings. Although H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's eleven fought hard to force a victory in the game with M. C. C. it was beaten by the clock and the match was declared drawn. The M. C. C. scored 349 and 289 for three, declared, Leveson-Gower's, 309 and 286 for six. Sutcliffe 119, not out, and Leland, 82, were the leading scorers for the team which toured Australia. Mitchell scored 100, not out, for Leveson-Gower's.

Billiard Entries Being Received

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—Entries for the sectional qualifying pocket billiard tournaments, beginning Oct. 2, in 14 cities of the United States, are being received by the tourney committee of the National Billiard Association here. Entries close Sept. 11. Sectional tourneys have been awarded to Chicago, Detroit, St. Paul and Duluth in the northern division; St. Louis and Kansas City in the southern section; Brooklyn, Newark, New York City, Rochester and Philadelphia in the eastern, and Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland in the western.

Vermont Nine Advances

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 9 (AP)—Bennington, Vt., represented by the Paradias Diners, the Eagles of Westfield, and the Polish Home A. A., advanced a step in the national amateur baseball tournament of the United States being held here. After Groveton, N. H., had disposed of the St. Ann's Club of Fairlawn, N. J., 4 to 1, the lone Vermont representative in the tourney eliminated the New Hampshire Club, 9 to 7. Then Westfield with Joe Jachym pitching three-hit ball, blanked the G. O. P. Club of New Haven, Conn., while Chicopee defeated the favorite, Diamond Match of this city, 2 to 1.

Women's Yachting Championship Won By Cohasset Club

Women's National Yachting Championship

Club	Points
Cohasset Y. C.	30¾
Indian Harbor Y. C.	28½
Edgartown Y. C.	25¼
Manchester Y. C.	18
Bellport Y. C.	11
Shennecossett Y. C.	11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COHASSET, Mass., Sept. 9—The tenth national women's yachting championship and possession for the coming year of the second Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Cup was won on Friday by a Cohasset Yacht Club crew, composed of Ruth Sears, Frances Williams and Katherine Johnson, all of Boston. It was the third women's yachting title taken by Miss Sears, while Miss Williams won the event in 1929 and gained for Cohasset permanent ownership of the first Mrs. Adams Cup.

Lorna Whittelsey, with her sister Myrtle and Edith Wills, all of Greenwich, Conn., and representing the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, which has already won two legs on the present trophy, finished second in the point scoring. Individual prizes were given the members of these two crews.

Third in the total score was an Edgartown Yacht Club trio composed of Clara F. Dinsmore of New York, who won the cup last year, Marion Hazard of Providence, R. I., and Mrs. Charles A. Welch of Marblehead.

A crew of the Manchester (Mass.) Yacht Club made up of Mrs. George S. Patton Jr., of Fort Myer, Va., with her daughters Ruth and Beatrice, was fourth, while trios from the Shennecossett Yacht Club of Groton, Conn., composed of Mary Louise Maynard of Utica, N. Y., Emily F. Parsons of West Orange, N. J., and Edwina B. Nugent of St. Louis, and the Bellport (L. I.) Yacht Club, with Joan Earle and Shirley Foote of Brooklyn and Pamela Anderson of Westfield, N. J., were tied for fifth place.

The girls championship won on Thursday by Miss Jane Kelley of Cambridge, Mass., and Miss Margaret Mowry of Providence, R. I., gave the Duxbury Yacht Club permanent possession of the Mrs. Hugh Bancroft Cup.

These six crews came to Cohasset representing Massachusetts South Shore, Long Island Sound, southeastern Massachusetts North Shore, eastern Connecticut and Great South Bay, L. I., and were the winners in sectional eliminations in which 25 club crews competed. Two crews sailed in eliminations in Narraganset Bay but were unable to come to Cohasset, making a total of 27 clubs aspiring for the women's title this year, the largest in the history of the event.

For the past 10 years the championship has been an invitation affair, but it is now on a permanent basis through the organization on Wednesday of a Women's National Yacht Racing Association, with Miss Dinsmore as president, the first of the kind that the yachting world has ever known. The association will take charge of future championships under the patronage of the North American Yacht Racing Union, and it is hoped that eventually women will be in active management of the races themselves.

In the round-robin held this year the crews sailed six races in 17-foot knockabouts, changing boats after each race.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	88	46	.657
New York	78	53	.595
Cleveland	72	66	.522
Philadelphia	67	65	.508
Detroit	68	68	.500
Chicago	61	74	.452
Boston	56	80	.412
St. Louis	49	87	.360

Results Sept. 8

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	5	x	11	13	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	9	1

Batteries—Crowder and Sewell; Heving, Kimsey, Gaston, Faber and Grube, Berry. Losing pitcher—Heving. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 25m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	2	x	9	14	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	6	0

Batteries—Cain and Cochrane; Ferrell, Hudlin and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Ferrell. Umpires—McGowan and Summers. Time—1h. 55m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	x	5	10	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	4	1

Batteries—Van Atta and Dickey; Coffman, Braxton, Gray and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Van Grafian and Owens. Time—1h. 53m.

At Boston—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	7	2
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	8	0

Batteries—Bridges and Hayworth; Andrews and Ferrell. Umpires—Ormsby, Hildebrand and Dinneen. Time—1h. 55m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	10	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	5	1

Batteries—Marberry, Auker, Hogsett and Pasek; Welland, Kline, Welch and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Hogsett. Losing pitcher—Welch. Umpires—Dinneen, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—2h.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	79	51	.608
Pittsburgh	74	59	.556
Chicago	73	60	.555
St. Louis	74	63	.540
Boston	70	62	.530
Brooklyn	54	75	.418
Philadelphia	51	77	.398
Cincinnati	52	82	.388

Results Sept. 8

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	8	3	7	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Hubbell and Mancuso; Smith, Hoyt and Grace, Finney. Losing pitcher—Smith. Umpires—Magerkurth, Pirman and Klem. Time—1h. 51m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	x	8	12	0
Boston	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	3

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett; Cantwell, Mangum, Brown, Smith and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Mangum. Umpires—McGrew, Quigley and Reardon. Time—1h. 48m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	x	6	11	1
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	11	1

Batteries—Johnson, Vance and Lewis; Hansen, Rhem and Davis, Todd. Winning pitcher—Johnson. Losing pitcher—Hansen. Umpires—Rigler, Barr and Stark. Time—2h. 11m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	5	0	1	0	6	0	x	12	13	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6

Batteries—Johnson and Crouch; Thurston, Ryan, Leonard and Lopez, Outen. Losing pitcher—Thurston. Umpires—Powell and Moran. Time—1h. 43m.

Coles Win at Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY Mass., Sept. 9—Mrs. F. P. Cole and her son, E. D. Cole, won the mother's and son's golf tournament of the Wellesley Golf Club yesterday with a gross of 84. Mrs. H. P. Hood and H. P. Hood Jr. won the net prize with a card of 70. Twenty-two teams competed.

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Progress in Education

The Parent

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Lawrence, Kan.

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Although I am not a parent, I am interested in children as I teach kindergarten in the public schools. I have been interested in reading the Parent Column. I have noticed that some mothers have had difficulty in teaching the small child the correct way to handle books.

I received a helpful suggestion when I was taking my teacher's training course and I should like to share it with you.

As soon as the child is ready to notice pictures in the magazines ask him if he would like to make a book of his own, and use his best pictures. This book is made of cambric and oil cloth. Cambric is very durable, and very inexpensive. The cambric is used for the pages of the book. By folding the cambric, and making the pages double, it makes the book even more durable. Be sure to have the folded edge the outside edge. In case the child is very young just a few pages are better; other pages can be added.

If the child is ready to use scissors let him cut his own pictures. Show him how to paste the pictures on the cambric. This is a good time to teach him the correct way to paste; so as to prevent him from smearing paste on both sides of the pictures.

A few pictures on each page make a neater book, but if the child wants more pictures I think he should be permitted to have them. It is his book.

The cover for the book is made of oilcloth. It is a nice thing to let the child help in choosing the color. A very nice picture can be glued on the cover. (Paste will not hold to oilcloth). The edges can be finished by making a blanket stitch with yarn, or they can be finished by pinking or scalloping them.

Assemble the pages, punch holes in them and in the cover; then fasten them together with rings or yarn. The book is finished, but the next important step is teaching the child how to care for his book.

We know that most children are more careful with things which they have had a hand in making. If the child has been able to make most of this book he will think a great deal of it. Show him how to turn the pages by using the corners. Tell him that his book will last much longer if he always closes it after he has finished reading. The child will learn to love and care for his book. He will also have something to read when Mother and Daddy are reading. (Miss) M. McG.

* * *

How Parents Are Sharing

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Parent Column:

I am not a parent but have had always much to do with children. With greatest interest, joy and appreciation, I read this helpful "Parent Column." How often do I think that if I had known this, that or something more, how much more effective and able could I have been and could have accomplished many things many times better through the higher and deeper understanding these letters and articles give one. I know the Parent Column gives great help and encouragement to many, and so blesses and cheers those who read.

I am grateful for the great benefit it brings to all parts of the world, purifying and edifying characters and actions everywhere.

(Miss) M. M. K.

* * *

Commendation vs. Condemnation

Bartlesville, Okla.

Dear Friends:

The Parent Column has been a great help to me in bringing up three babies and now my desire is to add my little "bit" of experience along with the rest of the mothers.

The beloved hymn, "Speak gently, it is better far to rule by love than fear," has been a great help to me in raising my little "flock." I have found that children (like grown-ups) respond more quickly to commendation than to condemnation. Recently my little girl aged three, was in the kitchen while I was preparing the evening meal, and just before dinner was served I told her to run wash her hands and comb her hair. Instead of doing as she was told she went right on playing. Without a moment's hesitancy I said, "I am so grateful that I have a little girl that obeys." She fairly flew into the bathroom to do as she was told.

Hoping that this experience may help someone, I remain, most sincerely, (Mrs.) E. P. T.

* * *

Monitor in Parent-Teacher Work

Kerrville, Texas.

Dear Parent Column:

I wish to express, through this column, my appreciation of The Christian Science Monitor. It has been a great help, in an educational way, to our family of four.

Our two boys read and enjoy it, and have found it very helpful in their school work. They have made splendid note books for their Spanish, art, and music classes entirely of clippings from its pages. Stories from the "Sunny Hours" have been told in the classes, and "Current Events" clipped from the Monitor are used frequently.

As chairman of the program committee of the Parent-Teacher Association in Kerrville, I assisted in preparing nine programs. Seven of the nine contained articles from the Educational pages of the Monitor. During the time that these programs were being prepared, the Monitor printed a series of articles entitled, "The Rise of the Modern Parent." These very interesting and instructive articles, dealing with the three important points of the parent-teacher work—namely, the home, the school, and the church—were read and discussed at one of the meetings by a parent, a teacher, and a minister.

At the conclusion of this program, several members of the association asked the committee where it was getting such wonderful material for the programs. The committee was delighted to tell them that it came from The Christian Science Monitor.

Surely this marvelous newspaper is fulfilling its mission, to injure no man, and bless all mankind.

I have been reading the Parent Column for some time and have received help in many ways from its letters. (Mrs.) H. F. M.

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This and numerous other experiences with ambitious writers have convinced us that writers are neither "born" nor "made"—they make themselves. If you really want to write—and if you are willing to make a real intelligent effort to learn to write, there is no earthly reason why you should not get somewhere in the writing game.

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In fact, so stimulating is this association that student members often begin to sell their work before they finish the course. We do not mean to insinuate that they sky-rocket into the "big money," or become prominent overnight. Most beginnings are with earnings of $25, $50, $100 or more, for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment. Let us tell you more about the New York Copy-Desk Method. The informative booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," is Free. Newspaper Institute of America, 1776 Broadway, New York.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Doris E. Wright

READY FOR THE TAKE-OFF

School Time Again, With Crisp Autumn Days of Active Work and Play Ahead.

Out from the home each morning go the youngsters on their daily voyage of discovery. Perhaps no one can measure the worth to each young voyager of having a good morning's start. Supplies such as clothes, sweaters, books and attractively filled lunch boxes should of course be ready and to hand. This is important. But even this is nothing compared to the value of a quiet, happy time from the moment of waking to the moment of leaving the house; and a loving "send-off" with a word of understanding and encouragement.

'Cede' and Others

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE word *cede* means to *yield*; as, to yield, to *cede*, land. *Cede* also means *to go*; as, *recede—to go back. Cession*, the act of *ceding*, is the noun from the verb *cede. Concession, procession, recession, secession, succession, excess*, are all derivatives of *cede. 'essation* (ceasing) of hostilities is the *yielding*, giving up, of hostilities.

Synonyms are: *desist, leave off, discontinue, intermit, pause, end, stop, quit.*

Concede a Point

In a discussion, one may *concede* a point, after argument. Flood waters *recede*; that is, they *yield, go back.*

One *accedes* to a request or a proposal; that is, he *agrees, assents.* Synonyms are: *assent, consent, concur, comply* (with); *yield, conform.* To *accede* is to yield; to *acquiesce* is to imply *tacit* (silent) *consent, acceptance*, or *forbearance* from opposition. "They pronounced the law constitutional, and New England *acquiesced.*"

A sense of the meaning of *acquiesce* may be gained by considering its related adjective, *quiet.* Another adjective, *quiescent*, is more formal than *quiet;* as, "In times of national security, the feeling of patriotism is so *quiescent* that it hardly seems to exist."

Let us glance at the ending, *escent*, a common one for adjectives. It means "beginning to be; slightly"; as, *adolescent*—beginning to be *adult; nascent*, beginning to be born—as, "The infant dawn, *nascent* upon the east"; *effervescent*, beginning to boil out; as, *effervescent* joy.

Se, the prefix, as in *sedition, separate, secede*, means *apart.* "The southern states decided to *secede*"; that is, to go apart. "Calm often *precedes* a storm"; that is, *goes before* a storm. *Pre* means *before, beforehand*, as indicated in such words as *prearranged, prerequisite.*

A thing of greater importance takes *precedence* over a thing of lesser importance.

The word *precedence* is commonly mispronounced. *Precedence* has *ced* accented, long *e*, as distinguished from the *unaccented ced* syllable in *precedent*, which has *pre* accented, with short *e* as in *met*.

A Precedent

An act, statement, or any example which may be cited (quoted) as a basis for repeating the action in future, is said to be a *precedent.* "The granting of special privileges by the Congress is a most unwise practice; for it may lead to the establishing of a dangerous *precedent.*" Or, facetiously, "I hope that my staying home to bake you a cake won't establish a dangerous *precedent.*" (That is, "I don't want you to assume that I'm going to stay home every Saturday to bake a cake, just because I do it this once!")

Learn the five primitives having the syllable *cede*:

recede, precede, secede, concede, accede

Learn also the derivative *procedure.* Oddly enough, its primitive is *proceed.* Learn

exceed, succeed

No change is made in the primitive, to add the suffixes *ence, ment, ness, ly. True, truly, whole, wholly*, which words drop *e*, are the only notable exceptions. Remembering this, you see why *woolly* (so often given *An* tests, and usually misspelled) has doubled *l*; just by the process of simple addition!

Fully, dully, and such forms, where the primitive ended in *double l*, must of necessity drop one l, since no language sanctions the use of a tripled consonant.

NEXT WEEK: Courtesy in Language

Progress Claimed

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

The annual report of the Board of Education for England and Wales claims that educational progress has been made during the year 1932, despite the need for economy. The closing or repair of schools on the "black list" (that is, condemned buildings) was continued and 154 were removed from the list by these means. Progress was also made in the reduction of the size of classes in the elementary schools. The total number of classes containing 50 or more pupils fell from 8571 to 7986.

All secondary schools were placed on a fee-receiving basis during the year, but the fees were graduated according to the financial position of the respective parents. In many cases no fee is exacted. Before last year, when circular 1421 was issued, certain schools were free to all pupils, rich and poor alike. The average fee is now £9 9s. a year. By this change the Board of Education hopes to save £400,000 a year.

HOME STUDY COURSES
United States

How to Speak and Write Masterly English

Sherwin Cody

THOUSANDS of persons make little mistakes in their everyday English and don't know it. Sherwin Cody found that in a five-minute conversation, or in an average one-page letter, from five to fifty errors will appear. It is surprising how many experienced stenographers fail in spelling such common words as "business," "abbreviate," etc. It is astonishing how many business men say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me," and use "who" for "whom," and mispronounce the simplest words; how few know whether to use one or two "c's or "m's" or "r's" or when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear.

A Remarkable Invention

Mr. Cody has specialized in English for the past twenty years. But, instead of going along in the old way, he has applied scientific principles to teaching the correct use of our language. He made thousands of tests of his various devices before inventing his present method. In all his tests he found that the trouble with old methods is that points learned do not stick in the mind. In school you were asked to remember rules and if you forgot the rules you never could tell what was right and what was wrong. For years Mr. Cody has studied the problem of creating instinctive habits of using good English. As a result of his experience he evolved his wonderful new

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Purple Prose

History Not Always Good Reading

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

"THE WORLD OF MAN," chosen and managed by L. J. Cheney, is a noble anthology of striking passages from the works of historians and philosophers, bringing home a remarkable fact concerning the study of history in modern universities. The vast majority of the selections are taken from writers of considerable reputation. Macaulay, Gibbon, Lecky, Thucydides, Robertson, Carlyle, Browne, Milman, Froude, Disraeli, Johnson, Froissart, Xenophon, Motley, Herodotus, and Evelyn are the sort of people whom Mr. Cheney has laid under contribution. These are all authors as well known to fame as any in western Europe.

Yet it is possible for a graduate who has spent four years in the exclusive study of history in one of the world's leading universities to find that half Mr. Cheney's extracts are unfamiliar to him. Why is it that in the most progressive seats of learning the study of history is so generally becoming almost incompatible with the close reading of the really great historians?

Simple Answer

The answer is simple. The best historical writing is almost invariably to be found in works that take a general survey over a long period of history. Gibbon covers many hundred years; Macaulay traverses several reigns; Froude recounts the events of centuries, and Motley devotes himself to the genesis of a people. For the detailed study that the universities require of modern historical students, these writers are too general to be of much service. Pedestrian little theses that tell exactly how great was the consumption of treacle in the British Army during the Seven Years' War, and similar works—lacking in vision, but plentifully supplied with recondite facts—are the kind of book that the seeker after a historical degree has to spend his time with. Many people will regard it as a pity that history should thus become divorced from the historians. But Mr. Cheney's anthology vividly reminds us that this is what is taking place.

Scarcely any of Mr. Cheney's contributors agree with each other on any subject whatever. To Carlyle the pageant of history is an inspiring and thrilling story, "the true Epic Poem, and Universal Divine Scripture"; to Bacon the whole world is a sorry spectacle, "not much other than an ant hill, whereas some ants carry corn and some carry their young, and some go empty."

Breadth of Opinion

On specific matters, too, there is the same breadth of opinion. Macaulay pleads for a closer study of the humble and ordinary people of the world, thinking that history has paid too much attention already to the mighty and exalted. But his views are to be contrasted with those of Bagehot, who has a supercilious passage on the ignorance of the lower orders. Lecky holds that statesmanship, "unlike poetry, or some other forms of higher literature," does not require "extraordinary natural genius." The quality of statesmanship is, in his opinion, something that can be acquired by education.

Plato takes a more ambitious view of statesmanship. "Cities," he says, "will never have rest from their evils—no, nor the human race, as I believe, [until] philosophers are kings, or the kings and princes of this world have the spirit and power of philosophy." Nor do any two historians value the achievement of Rome alike. Palgrave speaks of "Rome's cruelties, baffling conception by their infinity, her vices, so detestable that no tongue can risk the pollution of holding them up to infamy." But Polybius of Megalopolis writes in triumph that "nearly the whole inhabited world was reduced by [the Romans] to obedience; and they left behind them an empire not to be paralleled in the past or rivaled in the future."

On Athens, too, there is the same disagreement. Thucydides, in the Funeral Speech of Pericles, praises the freedom and the justice of the Athenian constitution, while Burke heatedly asserts that the "whole history of [Athens] is but one tissue of rashness, folly, ingratitude, injustice, tumult, violence, and tyranny, and, indeed, of every species of wickedness that can well be imagined. . . . This was the city which banished Themistocles, starved Aristides, forced into exile Miltiades, drove out Anaxagoras, and poisoned Socrates."

Further Disagreement

On more abstract points, too, there is no greater harmony of judgment. Hobbes emphatically insists on the necessity of a strong central government, but Acton writes lyrically of liberty as "the palm, and the prize, and the crown" of all progress. Macaulay in triumph sings of the achievements of material science, which has "annihilated distance" and "spanned great rivers and estuaries with bridges of form unknown to our forefathers"; G. Lowes Dickinson, on the other hand, gives another view of these achievements when he remarks that "Western civilization, wherever it penetrates, brings with it water-taps, sewers, and police; but it brings also an ugliness, an insincerity, a vulgarity never before known to history unless it be under the Roman Empire." Obviously, history is not suitable reading for people who are afraid of trusting their own judgment, or who hesitate to bring their individual powers of criticism to bear on statements that are made to them. But to those whose desire is to exercise ideas rather than to imbibe information, it is an ideal study.

HAROLD HOBSON.

To Graduate Students As Result of Growth

Gainesville, Fla.

A program of study so that students will graduate as a result of growth, rather than graduate by "cramming," is the aspiration of Dr. J. W. Norman, dean of the college of education, University of Florida, who has been a leader in the university's obtaining a new laboratory school.

The primary aim of the school, which is expected to open Jan. 1, 1934, is that it be a laboratory to study educational problems as related especially to the kindergarten, elementary school and high school. Dr. Norman has a large number of studies contemplated in the new school program. He regards the field of science, for example, as one which awaits a challenge. He feels that high school students should be taught what the development of science means to the world, rather than to train each to be a specialist in the field.

Lack of development in originality and individual thinking is Dr. Norman's complaint of the high schools.

The enrollment of the new school will be composed of 260 high school students and 225 kindergarten and elementary pupils. There are to be no boarding students, but all are to come from Gainesville and Alachua County.

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SEE Also Tuesday's PROGRESS IN EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS

Financial: Market Quotations

Market Trading At Lowest Point Of Year to Date

Fluctuations Unimportant and Tone Decidedly Professional

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Resumption of Saturday trading in the securities markets today failed to arouse even a faint glimmer of enthusiasm, and stock transactions dropped to the lowest level of the year to date.

Professionals passed a few equities back and forth on the exchange floor, but price fluctuations were unimportant, and the close was fairly steady. Transfers approximated 250,000 shares.

Board rooms were almost deserted by customers. Brokers and their assistants generally sat around and talked about week-end fishing or golf. Little attention was paid to the limping ticker tape, which, at frequent intervals, was silent for a minute or more.

Grains and Cotton

Grains and cotton furnished no stimulus to stocks as these staples presented a rather heavy appearance most of the morning.

American currency again moved up in terms of leading European exchanges. Bonds were listlessly irregular.

Small gains were recorded by National Distillers, General Motors, American Commercial Alcohol, Chrysler, New York Central, Commercial Solvents, Owens-Illinois, American Telephone, Illinois Central and Case. Homestake Mining dropped 2½ points, and fractional declines were suffered by Allied Chemical, Alaska Juneau, United Aircraft, Goodyear, du Pont, Consolidated Gas, and Sears Roebuck. Many issues were unchanged.

The satisfactory gain of some 34,000 in freight-car loadings for the week ended Sept. 2, was virtually ignored by the carrier stocks. The contra-seasonal increase was attributed largely to an advance in coal shipments and was about according to expectations. The decrease in unfilled orders of the U. S. Steel Corp. for August, announced at noon, which totaled 129,681 tons, was considerably less than had been estimated. In some quarters the decline had been placed at around 200,000 tons.

Bond Trading Quiet

The bond market drifted through a quiet week-end session with gilt-edged domestic issues generally firm, while a few of the foreigners and more speculative home liens receded.

Low money rates and the Federal Reserve credit expansion program brought further gains in U. S. Governments, with Liberty First 4¼s and Treasury 3¾s rising appreciable fractions.

Notable heaviness cropped out in the French issues, as the French franc weakened in foreign exchange dealings, both in New York and London. The French 7½s lost nearly 2 points.

Among the better grade rails, Union Pacific 4s jumped more than a point, and Atchison 4s were firm. Canadian Pacific debenture 4s advanced 2 points. Chicago and North Western 4¼s, and Nickel Plate 4½s, however, were heavy.

American Telephone issues were mostly steady, but somewhat mixed. Most of the industrial and utility issues held to a narrow range in light trading. The International Telephone issues sagged.

Unfilled Steel Orders Lower In Month of August

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation decreased 129,681 tons in August to a total of 1,890,444 tons at the end of the month. In July the backlog was down 86,546 tons.

A decline of 110,000 to around 200,000 tons [illegible] month had been the general [illegible] of Wall Street, which based its calculations on the assumption that new business had fallen off, especially toward the end of August when preparations for code operation caused considerable slackening.

In August, 1932, the Corporation's backlog registered a gain of 3293 tons, standing at 1,969,595 tons on Aug. 31.

Material Setbacks In Chicago Grain Values

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP)—Material setbacks in grain values early today followed advices of moisture relief in Argentina. The rains were chiefly in Pampas Province. Santa Fe and Cordoba provinces, where drought has been worst, were still dry.

Opening ⅞ to 1⅞ lower, wheat afterward held to their initial limits. Corn started at ½ to 1½ down, and subsequently sagged further.

Opening prices were: Wheat—Dec. .85¼-.86, May .89⅝-.90¼. Corn—Sept. .46¼, Dec. .50⅞-.51, May .56½-.⅞. Oats— Sept. .35⅝, Dec. .38¾-.39, May .41⅞-.42¼.

Chain System Sales

Grand Union Company

	1933	1932	Inc.%
4 wks to Sept. 2	$2,281,296	$2,277,182	0.1
35 wks to Sept. 2	18,308,767	20,450,443	*10.4

*Decrease.

Sales for five weeks ended Aug. 5, 1933, showed an increase of 1-100th of 1 per cent over the like period of the preceding year.

Exchange Buffet Sales

	1933	1932	Dec %
August	$262,217	$335,243	21.7
Four months	1,091,834	1,360,382	19.7

Sales in July decreased 18.7 per cent from 1932.

Large Fall River Pay Roll

FALL RIVER, Sept. 9—Municipal officials forecast salary and wage earners in the city would draw an aggregate pay roll of $600,000 next week, the largest since the spring of 1931. The new high mark is expected to result from the resumption of operations in several textile plants and the first drawing of salaries by schoolteachers beginning the fall term.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 9	Last Sept. 8
13¾	3		Adams Express	1100	9⅛	9¾	9¾	10
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	100	17⅜	17½	17⅝	17
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	300	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
3⅝	1¾	..	Advance Rumley	100	6	6	6	6
4	1½	..	Airway Elec App	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
32¼	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3200	29½	28¾	29⅛	29¼
8¼	3⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	1000	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
26	5	..	Alleghany Steel	30	22½	22½	22½	..
143¾	70¾	6	Allied Chem	300	134⅜	134½	134½	135
26⅝	6	..	Allis Chalmers	200	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝
44⅜	18½	2	Amerada	6500	44⅜	43⅝	44	45
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	26⅝	25¼	25½	26½
28⅛	8	..	Am Bank Note	300	18½	18½	18½	18½
16⅛	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝
97½	49	4	Am Can	1100	90⅞	90¼	90⅝	90½
30¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	29	29	29	29¼
51¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	400	46	46	46	46
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	3800	63	62¼	62⅞	62
13	3⅞	..	Am European	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	2400	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
21½	4½	1†	Am Hawaiian	600	19	18	18¾	17½
15¼	4¼	..	Am International	800	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜
3½	⅝	..	Am La France	200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
23⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	800	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	19¼
19⅝	4	..	Am Pow & Lt	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	3100	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅝
31⅞	8⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	2300	22½	21⅞	22½	21⅜
4⅞	1⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	800	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	50	25	25	25	..
42½	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1500	37⅛	37	37⅛	36⅞
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel F pf	20	70	70	70	70
47⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	400	40	40	40	45
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	3300	128	127⅝	128	127½
25	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	14	14	14	15
43½	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	600	28½	28	28	28⅝
38½	9½	1	Am WW&E pf	200	22	22	22	22¾
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	..	16⅜	16½	16⅝	16⅝
35½	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	25½	25½	25½	35
90	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	50	88	88	88	..
7¾	1⅜	..	Armour Ill A	1300	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	900	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2¾
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	100	55	55	55	54½
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	10	6	6	6	..
9⅞	3½	..	Art Metal Const	100	6½	6	6	..
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	16	16	16	16⅜
80½	39	..	Atchison T&SF	100	65½	65½	65½	65
79⅞	50	3	Atchison pf	100	71½	71½	71½	..
31⅞	12	1	Atl Refining	2100	29⅞	29½	29¾	29¾
15	1½	..	Atlas Tack	1000	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
16⅜	8½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2000	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞
			—B—					
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	3100	13	12⅜	13	12⅞
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	4500	32	31⅝	32	37
100¾	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	106	106	106	..
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	3400	10½	10⅛	10½	10⅜
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	300	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
15	13¾	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	300	14	13¾	14	14½
21¼	8½	..	Bendix Aviation	1400	17⅜	17½	17½	17½
49⅛	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	2500	38½	37⅜	37⅝	38⅛
24⅝	6¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	250	23½	23½	23½	23½
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	100	44	44	44	46
37⅝	18	1.60†	Borden	1500	26½	26	26	26⅜
14⅜	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	1300	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
18⅜	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	100	16	16	16	..
127	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	9⅞
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	24⅜	23	24⅜	..
53	1	..	Budd Wheel	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
13	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
207½	61½	40	Burroughs Add	800	17	16¾	17	16⅞
9½	1	..	Bush Terminal	200	4	4	4	4
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
43¼	8½	..	Byers	100	32	32	32	32
			—C—					
34⅞	7¾	..	Calif Packing	100	23½	23½	23½	23½
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	6	5⅞	6	6
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	500	29½	29	29	29⅜
20⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	1000	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	1200	72½	71¾	72½	72½
28⅝	5¼	..	Caterpillar Trac	400	21⅜	21½	21⅜	22⅜
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	2300	44⅜	43⅜	44⅜	44¼
5⅞	⅛	..	Celotex Co	200	3	3	3	..
42⅞	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	400	34⅜	34½	34⅜	34½
52½	14⅝	2	Chesapeake Corp	1200	46⅜	45⅞	46⅜	46⅛
49¼	24¾	2.80	Ches & Ohio	800	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	45⅝
8½	1½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	3½	3½	..	..
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	8¼	8	8¼	8⅛
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	13¼	13	13¼	13⅛
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	500	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	11⅛
12⅜	2¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	9¼	9	9½	9½
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	6¼	6	6	6¼
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	24¼	24¼	24¼	24⅞
10½	2	..	Childs Company	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
47⅝	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	4200	44⅞	44	44⅛	44⅞
25	7¼	2	Cities Ser & Fuel	100	18	18	18	18
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	67	67	67	68
2½	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	300	1	1	1	1
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	28	28	28	29
24½	3	..	Collins & Aikman	500	23⅞	22½	23⅞	22½
17⅞	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
28⅛	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	1000	17¾	17⅛	17¼	17½
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	300	58¼	58	58	58¼
57¼	9	.60	Common Solvents	3500	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	36⅛
6¼	1⅞	..	Comwlth & So	1500	3½	3⅜	3	3
27⅝	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	23¼	23¼	23¼	23
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	200	11½	11½	11½	11
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	1200	47¼	47	47	47¼
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	300	90¾	90½	90½	90½
15⅝	5	..	Consol Oil	3000	14⅜	14	14¼	14¼
3¼	⅛	..	Consol Textile	300	1⅜	16	1⅜	1⅜
10¼	1½	..	Container A	200	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
4½	¼	..	Container B	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
36	½	..	Cont Baking B	300	2	2	2	2¼
68	38½	2	Cont Can	100	64	64	64	64
36½	16½	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	28¾	28¼	28½	28
6	1	..	Cont Motors	300	2	2	2	2
19½	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	2300	18½	18	18	18
80⅝	43⅜	3	Corn Products	200	86⅝	86⅛	86½	86⅝
1435⅝	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	10	139	139	139	138½
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	9½
4⅜	⅜	..	Cuba Co	200	2⅛	2	2	2
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
32½	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	23	23	23	22½
4⅞	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	500	3½	3	3	3½
			—D—					
83⅛	14⅜	..	Davega St	300	6½	6½	6½	..
18⅝	6½	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	300	34	34	34	34
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	400	73	71⅞	73	72½
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	200	34⅝	34	34⅝	34½
38⅞	12	1†	Dome Mines	1500	33⅜	33½	33¼	33⅝
18⅛	10¼	.75	Douglas A	300	15½	14⅞	15⅛	15
85⅜	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	1500	78⅝	78½	78¼	79
			—E—					
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	500	82½	82	82	82
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	200	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19⅞
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	200	5	5	5	5
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1000	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	400	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
32⅜	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
25⅝	3¾	..	Erie RR	200	21½	21½	21½	21¼
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	31	31	31	31¼
			—F—					
42	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	200	31½	31½	31½	..
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	400	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	25½
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	200	56	56	56	56
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18
26½	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	20½	20½	20½	20¼
23⅝	2	..	Foundation	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14
			—G—					
20⅞	6½	..	Gamewell	20	19½	19½	19½	19¾
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	37	37	37	37
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	300	21½	21½	21½	21½
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	3500	23¾	23	23⅜	23¼
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
39¾	21	1.80	Gen Foods	700	37⅝	37⅛	37	37½
2⅞	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	5000	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	200	67	66¾	66¾	66⅝
104¾	92½	6	Gen Mills pf	100	106	106	106	..
35¼	10	1	Gen Motors	3200	32½	32	32½	32
17	3¼	..	Gen Print Ink	10	11½	11½	11½	..
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	100	4	4	4	4⅜
4⅜	⅜	..	Gen Realty	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
38½	9¾	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	20	28½	28½	28½	28½
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	400	14	13½	13½	14½
7⅝	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	300	5⅜	5½	5½	5⅝
20	3¾	..	Glidden	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
91½	48	7	Glidden pf	90	87¾	87¼	87¼	..
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
27¾	12	1.20	Gold Dust	500	22⅜	22	22⅜	22
21½	3	..	Goodrich	700	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅜
47½	8¼	..	Goodyear	1500	38⅝	38⅝	38¾	38½
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	100	66	66	66	..
5¾	1	..	Graham Paige	1600	3¼	3⅛	3⅜	3⅝
15⅜	3½	..	Granby	400	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10½
10⅜	3⅝	..	Grand Union	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
30⅜	11½	1	Granite City Stl	300	29	27¾	27¾	..
33¾	4⅜	..	Great Nor pf	300	26	26	26	26
16⅜	5¾	..	Great Nor Ore	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
40¾	7	2.40	Great West Sug	1600	34⅞	34½	34⅝	34¾
4⅝	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	500	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝
64	16⅛	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	47	47	47	..
			—H—					
85⅛	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
85	45⅛	7	Hanna (MA) pf	50	81	81	81	82
85¾	44	3.40†	Hazel Atlas	300	81¾	80¾	81¼	80
10¼	2¼	..	Hollander	300	8½	8½	8½	8½
307	145	12†	Homestake Min	400	298½	297¼	297½	300
6¾	1	..	Houdaille Her B	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
38	8¼	..	Houston Oil	300	31¾	30¾	30¾	31⅜
19	6¼	..	Hudson & Man	1300	13½	13⅛	13⅛	12½
16⅜	3	..	Hudson Motor	300	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	13⅞
7¾	1⅜	..	Hupp Motors	600	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
			—I—					
50⅜	8½	..	Ill Central	800	40	38½	40	39½
4½	1⅛	..	Indian Refining	400	3½	3⅜	3½	..
82½	24	4	Indus Rayon	100	71	71	71	70½
45½	12	..	Inland Steel	100	33	33	33	..
9½	2	..	Inspiration Cop	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3⅞	1¼	..	Insuranshare Md	100	3	3	3	..
5⅝	⅞	..	Int Agr Corp	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3
10⅞	2⅜	.20	Int Carriers	400	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
46	11⅝	.60	Int Harvester	1800	38⅛	38⅛	38¼	38⅝
22	6¾	..	Int Nickel	400	19¾	19⅜	19½	19½
5⅛	¾	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	3	3	3	3¼
4	2⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
22½	2	..	Int Pap&P pf	100	15	15	15	..
36⅝	24⅜	2	Int Shoe	100	48	48	48	48½
49½	9⅜	..	Int Silver	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	38½
21¾	5½	..	Int Tel & Tel	600	16	15¾	16	15⅞
			—J—					
60⅜	12¼	..	Johns Manville	300	52	52	52	52⅝
			—K—					
24⅞	6½	..	Kan C South	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	17
19½	6¾	..	Kayser (J) & Co	600	16⅛	16¾	16⅞	16½
6¼	⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	300	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
13½	3½	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
8	2	..	Kelsey H W A	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
25⅞	7⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	1200	21¼	20½	21¼	20⅜
16⅛	6½	..	Kresge	600	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13⅞
35⅝	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	200	27	26½	28½	7
			—L—					
12	2½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	200	9¼	9	9¼	9
27⅛	8⅜	..	Lehigh Val RR	400	21	20½	20½	21
79⅜	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	68½	68⅝	68¼	68½
17⅜	17⅜	..	Life Saver	800	17½	17¼	17½	17⅜
37⅜	4¾	1.80	Libbey-Owens-F	600	30½	30	30½	30½
21½	13	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
56	10½	..	Liquid Carbonic	100	31½	31⅜	31½	31½
34⅝	8½	1	Lowe's Inc	600	32⅝	32	32½	32
4¼	1⅜	..	Loft Inc	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
126	113½	7	Loose-Wiles pf	20	120	120	120	..
4	⅝	..	Louisiana OR	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
			—M—					
38½	18	1½†	McIntyre Porcu	600	37⅜	36½	36⅝	37½
93⅝	44½	4	McKesport Tin	300	91	90	91	..
3⅝	⅜	..	McLellan Stores	100	2	2	2	1⅞
68⅝	24½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	400	57½	57¼	57½	57½
5⅜	¼	..	Manati Sugar	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
17	6	..	Man Elv mg	100	13	13	13	..
11½	8½	.40	Marine Mid	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¼
18⅜	4¼	..	Marshall Field	100	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14¼
8½	1½	..	Maytag	100	6½	6½	6½	6¾
53⅞	18	..	Maytag 1pf	10	45	45	45	..
16	3¾	..	Mid-Mont Pet	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
8¾	3⅛	..	Min Moline	800	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
17½	8¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
22	7	..	Mohawk Carpet	100	16½	16½	16½	..
74½	25	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	67	67	67	..
28⅞	8⅝	..	Montgom Ward	1400	23½	23⅛	23½	23⅜
2⅛	⅛	..	Mother Lode	100	1	1	1	1
4¼	1⅛	..	Motor Met Gauge	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
11¾	1⅝	..	Murray Body	600	7¾	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
			—N—					
27	11½	1	Nash Motors	1700	22¼	21¾	22	22½
60⅜	31½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	600	54⅜	54	54⅜	54½
23⅜	5¼	..	Nat Cash Reg	700	18⅞	18½	18⅝	19¼
25⅜	10½	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	2000	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
16¼	5	..	Nat Enam & St	100	13½	13½	13½	13¼
20½	6⅞	1	Nat Pow & Lt	400	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½
2⅜	⅝	..	Nat Pow Mex 2pf	400	½	½	½	½
55½	15	1	Nat Steel	400	46	45	46	44½
27	8½	.60	Nat Tea	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅜
11¾	1⅜	..	Newport Indus	400	8¼	8	8	..
23½	8½	..	NY Air Brake	100*	16	16	16	..
58½	14	..	NY Central	9000	47⅜	46½	46¾	46½
27⅜	2½	..	NY Chi & StL	100	23	23	23	22¼
2⅜	½	..	NY Investors	2600	1	1	1	..
15⅜	7⅜	..	NY Ont & W	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
22½	13⅝	.40	NY Shipbldg	100	17	17	17	17
37	17⅝	.50b	Noranda M	100	33¾	33¼	33¾	33⅝
38½	15¼	8%	North American	200	22¾	22½	22½	22
9	4	..	No Am Aviation	400	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
79	48	6	No Am Edison pf	100	65	65	65	65
10	4½	..	No Ger Lloyd	100	5	5	5	⅛
57⅛	14	..	Norwalk Tire	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
			—O—					
17⅞	4¾	..	Ohio Oil	1000	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
8¾	1½	..	Oliver Farms Eq	200	5¼	5	5¼	5
8¾	1¼	..	Omnibus	200	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
25¼	10¼	.60	Otis Elevator	100	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
9¼	½	..	Otis Steel	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅞
21¾	2¼	..	Otis Steel pf	100	11	11	11	..
96¾	31½	2†	Owens Ill Glass

Financial: News and Comment

Trend of Wheat Prices Uncertain During the Week

Fair Recovery at the End, However — Buying Demand Extremely Light

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 9—The trend of prices for wheat was irregularly downward most of this week, with a fair recovery at the end of the week. Hedging pressure has been much smaller than usual, owing to the comparatively small crops, but it has been effective as the buying demand recently has been extremely light. As prices decline, there was also considerable liquidation by longs, who were discouraged over the unresponsive action of the market.

Foreign news was not particularly encouraging to holders, as Liverpool was draggy much of the time, European crop news favorable and the bullish Argentine weather conditions were generally ignored abroad. Russian official reports indicate much better yields than last year, but so far clearances of Russian wheat have totaled only 1,656,000 bushels, compared with 28,504,000 bushels two years ago, when there was a liberal export movement. Roumanian sales so far have been only of lightweight to Germany in Exchange for other commodities.

Expect Smaller Yields

Present indications point to smaller yields than last year in both Argentina and Australia, and in Argentina rains are badly needed as there was little precipitation during the winter season.

The cash markets in this country continue to hold steady, but trade is light, as flour business is quiet now owing to heavy purchases made earlier in the season. Spring wheat receipts are quite liberal, but winter wheat offerings are light, and from now on hedging pressure is expected to be of comparatively small proportions.

Winnipeg wheat prices dropped to the pegged price levels established some time ago, curtailing business in that market. The Canadian situation is also affecting the American markets to some extent as it is feared Winnipeg prices will drop if the limits are taken off and so influence our markets.

Late in the week there was evidence of a broader investment buying demand than there has been for some time, prices having reached a level where there was more confidence on the buying side. From the high of a few weeks ago to the low point of this week, December wheat was off 39¼ cents and May was down 39 cents. This decline is considered by many traders to be sufficient to correct the overbought conditions which brought about the recent disastrous declines.

To Curtail Acreage

It is believed that farmers will be disposed to agree to the Government plan to curtail acreage and this is expected to be a bullish influence for the long pull, especially as thrashing reports confirm previous pessimistic estimates.

In corn and other coarse grains the liberal stocks of grain on hand tend to qualify the bullish effect of the small crops. The general opinion is favorable to the bull side for the long pull, but with the current demand for cash grain slow, and receipts still fairly heavy, there has been little disposition to work on the buying side in an active way. Consequently, with scattered liquidation there has been about the same course in prices as in wheat. Weakness in stocks and cotton also affected the market adversely.

Cash markets for all grains have held relatively steady, and deliveries have been well taken.

Business Volume Passes 1932 Level

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—For the first time since 1929, the Alexander Hamilton Institute's trade volume index rose above the previous year's level. The current index is 101.0 as compared with 88.2 in the previous month, 82.4 two months ago and 100.0 a year ago.

The institute is analyzing the trade volume of 201 cities finds that 196 are experiencing an upward trend as compared with 188 cities in the previous month and 49 cities in the previous year.

Balancing Crude Oil Supply With Demand

CHICAGO, Sept. 9—President Ellison of Stanolind Crude Oil Purchasing Company, said of its increase in crude prices of 15 cents a barrel:

"The prompt compliance by the oil states with Secretary Ickes's order allocating production allowables encourages us to believe progress will now be made toward balancing crude supply with consumptive demand. In view of this development we believe a better price to producers is warranted.

"To consolidate this gain in the production phase of the industry there will of course have to be strict observance in all oil fields of the federal and state orders fixing permissable production. We believe producers will realize this fact and cooperate whole heartedly in the efforts now being made to improve conditions in the industry."

This is the second advance posted by the company since Sept. 6 and brings its postings to 15 cents above those levels of other large buyers and 25 cents above its own quotations at beginning of the week.

New Worcester, Mass., Issue

A banking group comprised of Newton, Abbe & Co. Lee Higginson Corporation and Arthur Perry & Co., Inc., is making public offering of a new issue of $1,250,000 city of Worcester, Mass., tax exempt coupon 3 per cent bonds. These bonds which are dated July 1, 1933, and mature serially to July 1, 1938, are priced to yield from 1.25 per cent to 2.85 per cent, according to maturity

Europe Hopeful Of Recovery Program

New York, Sept. 9

THE Continent is hopeful that President Roosevelt's recovery program will be successful, Frederick E. Murphy, America's delegate to the London wheat parley, stated upon his return on the S. S. Europa. A good portion of this hope is predicated upon the success of the world wheat agreement recently reached at London, the Minneapolis publisher stated.

In his opinion the most important result of the wheat accord was the compliance of the European importing countries to relax their milling restrictions and to permit a revival of world wheat trade.

Although France and Germany have what Mr. Murphy describes as "a whale of a crop," both nations were more than eager to cooperate in the agreement.

Good Revival In Boston & Maine Earning Ability

With a substantial gain in gross in July as compared with July, 1932, and maintenance of an excellent operating performance, the Boston & Maine Railroad gave further evidence of a marked turn for the better. This followed a surprisingly good June result.

One of the striking features was that virtually all of the $440,532, or 12.8 per cent gain in gross over July last year was carried through to net income. The latter figure was $345,479, contrasted with a deficit after charges of $94,836 in July, 1932, a gain of $440,315. June gross increased 2.4 per cent over June, 1932, the first month since October, 1929, to show an increase over the corresponding month of the previous year.

Continued effective control of operating expenses resulted in an actual reduction of 2.8 per cent as compared with July last year in spite of the fact that a larger volume of freight business was handled. Thus the ratio of operating expenses to gross was only 65.4, a reduction of 10.48 from that of July last year.

With a surplus after charges of $403,440 in June and a surplus of $345,479 in July, Boston & Maine wiped out an accumulated deficit after charges which stood at $692,999 at the end of May, and at the close of July stood $55,921 in the black, a noteworthy accomplishment in two months.

It is worth noting that the June surplus was equal to $1.74 a share on the 231,385 shares of 7 per cent cumulative prior preference stock outstanding, while the July balance after charges was equal to $1.49 a share, or the equivalent of $3.23 a share on this issue earned in two months.

This indicates how rapidly earnings can mount up on this relatively small amount of stock with the traffic trend in the right direction and at least gives promise to holders of the eventual restoration of dividends.

About $10.50 a share is in arrears on this issue. In this connection, however, account must be taken of the fact that Boston & Maine has outstanding $13,863,317 in short term notes, including loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and bank loans.

Wholesale Price Index Continues To Rise Higher

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—Wholesale prices continued to advance during the week of Sept. 2, increasing by one-tenth of 1 per cent over the previous week, according to an announcement made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The bureau's index number of the general level of wholesale prices for the week was 69.7 compared with 69.6 for the week ended Aug. 26, and 69.3 for the week of Aug. 19.

Of the 10 major groups of commodities which comprise 784 separate items, weighted according to their relative importance and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0, six groups showed an increase and two a decline.

Two of the main groups, namely: textiles and miscellaneous articles, remained at the level of the week before.

Wholesale prices of farm products reacted sharply, dropping nearly 2 per cent, but manufactured food products rose by one-half of 1 per cent. Other important groups showing advances during the week were fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and building materials.

The accompanying statement shows the index numbers of groups of commodities for the weeks ended Aug. 5, 12, 19, 26, and Sept. 2, 1933.

	Week Ending				
	Aug. 5	12	19	26	Sept. 2
All commodities	69.2	69.4	69.3	69.6	69.7
Farm products	58.7	58.5	57.5	58.2	57.1
Foods	65.1	64.9	64.4	65.0	65.3
Hides&lthr prod	90.4	91.4	90.9	92.8	92.9
Textile products	70.8	72.9	74.1	74.2	74.2
Fuel&ltg matls	66.6	66.8	66.5	66.7	67.2
Metals and m p	80.8	80.8	80.8	81.2	81.4
Building matls	80.9	80.7	80.8	80.7	81.0
Chem and drugs	73.4	73.1	72.9	72.5	72.2
Housef'ng gds.	75.4	76.0	76.4	76.9	77.0
Miscellaneous	65.0	65.2	65.5	65.2	65.2

Telescope Contract

CLEVELAND, Sept. 9—Warner & Swasey Company received contract for observatory and telescope to be located on Mt. Locke in southwestern Texas. The project, to include the second largest telescope in the world, will cost about $325,000 and, because of delicate nature of the instruments, will require 2½ years to complete. The telescope will be owned by University of Texas and operated by University of Chicago under cooperative agreement.

Warehousemen May Move Grain

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—As a result of hearings held in Chicago last month, the Farm Administration has ruled that wheat or field corn stored in a public grain elevator or warehouse may be removed to a terminal market by warehousemen unless the farmer specifically requests that his grain be kept on the premises.

Maine Central's Position Shows Marked Advance

Come-Back Reflects Substantial Recovery in 1st Mortgage Bonds

As a result of the come-back in net earnings of the Maine Central Railroad, due to the substantial economies which the present management has effected in the expense accounts and, of late, to positive improvement in freight traffic, the first and refunding mortgage bonds, due Dec. 1, 1935, have had a marked recovery from the year's lows.

The fact that the bulk of the road's funded debt, namely about $20,000,000 out of a mortgage debt of a little over $24,000,000, and total funded debt, including equipments, amounting in all to somewhat over $26,600,000, has a comparatively early maturity, proved a disturbing factor when earnings were shrinking.

Although it is obviously too soon to worry about a maturity more than two years away, and no plans have been formulated to meet it, the demonstration of the road's earning potentialities puts a distinctly more encouraging aspect upon the situation.

Of the first and refunding bonds there are outstanding $12,957,000 4½s, Series A and B; $3,000,000 Series C 5s, and $4,000,000 Series D 6s, the latter having been sold in 1926 chiefly to pay off government debt. The bonds have only an over-the-counter market. The 4½s are now quoted 68-69½ against the 1933 low of 36; the 5s are 65-66 in comparison with low of 40, while the 6s are around 72 bid against a low of 43.

In July gross earnings of Maine Central ran well ahead of July, 1932, and it showed a surplus after charges of $65,094 contrasted with a deficit of $10,466 in the like month last year. June surplus was $69,098 compared with $51,587 in June, 1932.

In spite of considerable shrinkages in gross in the early months of this year net earnings in comparison with last year consistently made a relatively good showing because of reduction in expenses.

At the end of April, however, there was an accumulated deficit after charges of $231,281. With good results in subsequent months the deficit after charges at the end of July had been whittled down to $42,642, contrasting with a deficit of $305,393 at the end of the corresponding period in 1932.

Economies in the last quarter of 1932 began to produce a change in the picture and the road wound up the year with 81 per cent of its fixed charges earned. It is apparent that with maintenance of anything like current results the road will be comfortably in the black this year.

No Extra Dividend For United Shoe Machinery Likely

Although United Shoe Machinery Corporation has been enjoying a splendid business since last spring as a result of the big revival in shoe manufacturing, it is considered unlikely that the $1 extra dividend on the common stock, customarily declared in good times and in force from 1925 to 1931, inclusive, will be ordered at the directors' meeting scheduled for next week.

The future cash necessities of the company under the operation of the National Recovery Act are still so uncertain as to call for conservatism in the view of management and directorate.

It is thought probable that the initial effect of the NRA upon the fortunes of the big shoe machinery maker will be unfavorable. Many shoe manufacturers who have been running 54 hours a week have had to cut to the uniform rate of 40 hours weekly.

To maintain production, it is obvious that additional manufacturing facilities will be required, forcing additional investment on the part of United Shoe for the shoe manufacturers.

But, as United Shoe receives its royalty payments on the basis of unit shoes produced, it is obvious that it would be better off under the old régime, when machinery was longer employed, and that the additional prospective investment in new machines is not calculated to enhance earning power.

Terminal & Railway Co. Seeks Reorganization

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—A movement is under way among stockholders of Brunswick Terminal & Railway Securities Company for reorganization so that New York Stock Exchange officials can be asked to restore the shares to trading, says John Graubard, a former director and stockholder. The stock exchange on Thursday suspended dealings in the shares pending investigation of circumstances surrounding recent sale of a block of shares.

The controversy with the exchange hinges on formation last February of Brunswick Associates Corporation. The latter, alleging it purposed to undertake financing for Brunswick Terminal, sought exchange of its shares on a share for share basis for those of the Terminal company.

It is indicated some 10,000 shares of Terminal company stock were obtained in exchange, of which 6000 were subsequently sold and part of the proceeds lent to the Terminal company.

Flour Prices Unchanged

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 9—Flour trading remains moderate with shipping instructions fair and prices unchanged. Northwestern Miller says buyers of small lots are responsible for the market's activity. The mill-feed market shows a better tone. Spot feed is moving readily

Fall Buying Provides Fresh Stimulus to Trade Activity

NRA 'Buy Now' Policy Fosters New Attitude Toward Spending—Retail Sales Trend Still Up—Clothing Very Active—Upturn in Wool

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—The fresh vigor of the fall buying season has provided an invincible stimulus to the broadened commercial activity, reports Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its weekly review. The agency says that the slack that occurred during the middle of August in the upward line, which has charted the course of trade movements since spring, was gradually tightened toward the close of that month, so that the impetus of the strong seasonal expansion is proving propitious in restoring its continuity. The new attitude toward spending is held in itself to afford a succor of no mean proportions to the flagging indecisions of some merchants who had become restive because generous stocks acquired on a rising wholesale market were not disappearing into consuming channels as rapidly as was desired.

"The occurrences of the week have provided a solace for the ungrounded fears arising from these hasty conclusions," adds the review. "For, instead of receding by a noticeable margin, as was expected in some quarters, the upward trend of retail sales has proceeded unmindful of the general lifting of price levels, although the latter now have been extended to nearly all departments, with the outstanding exception of men's clothing on which the mark-ups thus far have been moderate.

Deferred Buying Heavy

The survey is of the opinion that while a concerted vigilance is being maintained for any curtailment of buying, because price rises are outdistancing consumer income too rapidly, no evidence of this condition is apparent as yet. In fact, a doubling of the wages of six months ago has not been an infrequent occurrence, and with the 2,500,000 who have been returned to the ranks of the wage earners since March, the covering of deferred necessities alone has been so insistent that the price factor has lost some of its former predominance in the selection of merchandise.

The decline in the Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, was not so marked as in some of the weeks of the recession which followed the attainment of the year's peak of 72.5 on Aug. 2. Standing at 65.2, the current figure is a drop of 0.8 of a point from 66.0 recorded for the week preceding. With this week's decline the Barometer still registers 47.5 per cent above the March low and 31.2 per cent above the figure for the corresponding week of 1932.

Dealing with the gains in the retail trade, the review says:

"Continuing the four months' record of expanding sales, retail trade not only has broadened under the stimulus of the opening of the fall season, but has been accelerated by the 'Buy Now' policy advocated by the NRA.

Retail Gains Impressive

"While early sales of fall dresses, millinery, coats, shoes, table linens, china and curtains are running as much as 20 to 40 per cent above the comparative totals of last September, it is in the men's and boys' clothing division that the most outstanding gains are being recorded," states the agency. "Whereas a year ago the fall season was ushered in by sales at marked-down prices general, these events now are inconspicuous, for even at the current levels clothing is comparatively cheap.

"The buying of both men's and women's clothing during the latter part of August reached extraordinary proportions and in many instances stocks were depleted, with retailers losing sales because immediate shipments could not be made by wholesalers. This was true especially in many farming communities and in those industrial centers where actual increases in employment occurred and higher wages were paid. Retailers feel that if the reaction of consumers to the NRA codes in September and October is as genuine and widespread as during August, there is sound reason for hoping that the last quarter consumption will be the best in at least three years."

While advances in manufacturing schedules were infrequent this week, the rate of recession which became evident in August is said to have slowed down, which leaves the average of industrial operation stabilized at the level of the week preceding. Orders on hand in numerous divisions are sufficiently large to permit current schedules to be maintained until the first of October at which time the depletion of stocks in distributive channels will replenish the backlog.

The World's Business

Dutch Nationalism

HOLLAND has denounced the tariff truce — that truce which, concluded for the duration of the London Conference and afterward repaired as a continuing agreement by Secretary Cordell Hull, was reached after so much travail. That Holland should be the first country to denounce the pact is evidence of present-day economic topsyturviness. The Dutch have hitherto been ardent free traders. They have been somewhat overshadowed in this respect by the British. But it was a fact attested by the figures that only a few years ago Holland was the lowest-tariff country in the world. In the old tariff debates at Geneva no free trade voice was heard more often than that of Jonkheer Colijn, now Premier. Holland went economic nationalistic for the same reason that Britain did; it could not leave its own doors open to nations which were so rapidly closing theirs.

Ouchy Convention

Holland fought the last rearguard battle for freer trade at the London Conference. Months before, in June, 1932, it had joined with Belgium and Luxembourg in a pact providing for gradual and specific tariff reduction in favor of each signatory. The agreement was not exclusive. It could not very well be exclusive because the three signatories were already committed to unconditional most-favored-nation relations with several other countries. This means that any tariff cut made by any one of them would have to be extended to goods coming from these other countries. It was necessary that this obligation should be waived before the convention could go into effect on any important scale. So the nations at large were asked to lower their own tariff walls if they wished to enjoy the lowered rates in Belgium, Luxembourg, and Holland. But the plea fell on deaf ears. The other nations said, "All right, you go ahead and reduce your duties in respect of your goods, but, remember, we are entitled to the same benefits for our goods, and we need not give you any equivalent benefit." The three signatories could not get very far with this response, so Holland at the London Conference made a last appeal. Having failed to get any support, it has now decided to denounce the tariff truce.

Most-Favored-Nation

Why did nations ever conclude unconditional most-favored-nation agreements? Because they were assured thereby that nobody could play favorites in tariff matters. The clause means a fair field and no favor.

Bilateral Agreements

Most experts think that, when the time comes for returning to economic internationalism, the Ouchy way is the best way. Those of them who drew up the draft annotated agenda for the London Conference were of this opinion. "We consider," they said, "that in *normal* conditions the *unconditional* and *unrestricted* most-favored-nation clause should form the basis of commercial relations between nations." But they thought that the course back to such *normal* condition could best be followed by extending the Ouchy principle. Those who wished to lower tariffs could thereby be enabled to carry out their design without let or hindrance from the high-tariff nations with which they maintained unconditional most-favored-nation relations. In time, it was hoped, these preliminary nibbles would persuade the high-tariff nations to do likewise, and promote general tariff disarmament by a process of gradualness. In view of the present action by Holland, it is rather ironical to note that the first article of the Ouchy convention is, in effect, a tariff truce. For it pledges the signatories not to increase customs tariffs and not to introduce new protective duties either between themselves or against other countries with which they have commercial treaties.

No Reaction

The State Department has not expressed any opinion about the Dutch move. Perhaps it read the announcement in the light of the indications of tariff activity at the NRA. General Johnson, in talking over the recent shakeup in personnel, stated that the new staff would investigate the tariff problem as it affects manufacturers now faced with higher NRA costs.

The Dollar

Wall Street is wondering what will the next move vis-à-vis the dollar to come out of Washington. We are surely getting nearer to a definition of currency policy. In that event the American money, which has flocked to Europe, will come tumbling back. Unless some action is taken, one of two things will probably happen. If the country is still off the gold standard, the dollar should go up with a bound. Or, if the country has returned to the gold standard, the returning funds should come back in gold. In either event, there would be much uncertainty in all markets and all countries. The next move, therefore, might be government control of foreign currency exchanges by an authorization to the Secretary of the Treasury to regulate foreign exchange transactions by license arrangements or otherwise. One banker states that since March 4, some $1,000,000,000 in American money has fled to Europe. A good deal of it is still in London, in spite of the new depreciation which has overcome the pound, and is being kept in gold. Britain has no antihoarding regulations. In fact, the British are acting contrary to foreigners by melting ornaments and selling them for the pounds they will fetch.

H. B. E.

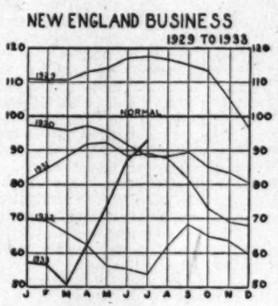
Trade Activity In New England Is Encouraging

July Good Month—August Slows Down Somewhat —Seasonal Let-Up

Business activity in New England continued its upward movement in July with an increase of 5.7 points over June, says the New England Council. According to the council's index the values for the last five months have been: March, 50.3; April, 62.3; May, 75.0; June, 86.9; July, 92.6, and it now stands at its highest level since May, 1930. Power production, carloadings, shoe production and steel ingot production, all showed improvement in July, as compared with June. The adjusted indices of wool and cotton consumption fell back slightly.

Weekly statistics for early August indicate some falling off in activity but probably no more than is expected at this season. Carloadings still maintain a margin over a year ago as do the volume of bank debits. For the week ended Aug. 19 electric power production in New England was 18.7 per cent above a year ago.

One encouraging item is the figure for building contracts in the week ending Aug. 8. The F. W. Dodge Corporation reports a volume of $12,334,800 for that period.



This is 40 per cent greater than the value of contracts awarded during the entire month of July and is the largest for a one week's period in 34 years.

Employment in manufacturing in Massachusetts in July was 9.7 per cent greater than in the preceding month and the amount of pay rolls increased 12.7 per cent. Employment in July of this year was 36.9 per cent greater than in the like month last year.

In Rhode Island industrial employment in July was 6.1 per cent greater than in June and 57.6 per cent greater than July, 1932.

In Connecticut manufacturing employment increased sharply over June. In some of the larger manufacturing centers employment in July was from 50 per cent to 75 per cent above July of last year.

Steel Production In August Equal To 49.42 P. C. Capacity

Steel ingot output in August is placed by American Iron & Steel Institute at 2,900,611 gross tons, or 49.42 per cent of capacity, with daily average rate 107,430 for 27 working days. July production was 3,203,810 gross tons, highest for any month since June, 1930, at 58.95 per cent of capacity and a daily output of 128,152 tons for 25 working days.

August total was the second largest this year, June output was 2,597,517 tons, or 45.96 per cent of capacity, and daily average 99,904 for 26 working days. In August last year production was only 846,730 gross tons, or 14.50 per cent of capacity, with daily rate 31,360 tons for 27 working days.

For the eight months output is put at 15,093,613 gross tons, or 33.54 per cent, while daily rate was 72,916 tons for 207 working days. A year before production totaled 9,350,662 gross tons, or 20.79 per cent with daily rate of 44,955 tons for 208 working days.

Capacity is placed at 67,386,130 gross tons Dec. 31, last. Estimated output for August is based on reports by companies which made 96.57 per cent of open-hearth and Bessemer steel ingot production in that year.

Financial Advertisers To Discuss Securities Act

The investment session of the Financial Advertisers' Association convention to be held in New York Sept. 11-14 at the Waldorf Astoria will deal particularly with the Securities Act of 1933.

Arthur H. Dean of Sullivan & Cromwell, New York City, will discuss "The Legal Side of the Securities Act"; John D. Ames of the Chicago Journal of Commerce will speak on "The Effect of the Securities Act on the Financial Page"; while Joseph J. Levin of A. G. Becker & Co., Chicago, will tell of "The Conference at Washington on Rules and Regulations for Advertising Under the Securities Act."

Mr. Levin was the spokesman for the Financial Advertisers' Association before the Federal Trade Commission, which has charge of administering the Federal Securities Act.

Missouri State Offer

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—Formal approval of the tentative proposal made by The Equity Corporation and certain of its affiliated companies whereby General American Life Insurance Company, which it controls, would take over and operate the business of the $150,000,000 Missouri State Life Insurance Company has been given by the Circuit Court of Missouri, according to an announcement made by the office of The Equity Corporation.

C. & O. Allocates Rail Order

CLEVELAND, Sept. 9—Chesapeake & Ohio allocated the rail order approved by directors at the last meeting as follows: Bethlehem, 4650 tons; Carnegie, 2644; Inland, 10,672; and Illinois, 13,505.

Department Store Sales Are Increased

IN AUGUST, sales of New England department stores were 16.1 per cent ahead of August, 1932, according to a compilation by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, this increase comparing with a gain of 3.4 per cent in July, and a decline of 12.9 per cent in the first eight months of the year.

Thereby there was indicated a very material increase in public purchasing power in the New England section, due to heavier operations in the leading industries, such as cotton and woolen mills, and shoe plants.

Of states for which representative figures are available, Massachusetts showed an increase in August of 20.6 per cent, Rhode Island 28.7 per cent, and Connecticut 17.2 per cent.

Strong Financial Position Shown By International Shoe

Calling for redemption Dec. 1 next of the remainder of its 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, amounting to 46,575 shares, is a reflection of the current strong financial position of the International Shoe Company. It will leave the present common stock of which 3,350,000 shares are outstanding, the sole capital liability, there being no funded debt and no bank loans.

The company, as of June 1, redeemed 53,425 shares of the preferred of the 100,000 originally issued, at 105, the call price. Premium actually paid for redemption of the stock was $267,033. Total amount involved in redemption of the remaining 46,575 shares, including premium, will be approximately $4,890,000.

As of May 31 last, after deducting $4,258,952 appropriated to redeem the preferred stock called June 1, International Shoe had $7,223,554 cash in banks and on hand. In addition it held $11,656,547 United States Government securities at cost.

There were also $11,716,293 of receivables, less reserve for discounts and doubtful accounts, and $16,569,431 of inventories at lower of cost or market, making total current assets of $47,165,826.

Against this were current liabilities of only $2,781,720, chiefly accounts payable and reserve for federal income taxes. This was a ratio of approximately 17 to one. For a number of years the company has had no bank loans and has consistently run very strong in cash.

In the six months ended May 31, last, International Shoe earned a net income of $3,114,672 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividends on preferred stock, to 84 cents a share on 3,350,000 shares of common. This compared with net income of $3,206,251, or 83 cents a share on the common, in the six months ended May 31, 1932. But the strong revival in sales did not get under way until about the middle of April.

Orders for delivery in June, July and August were placed in heavy volume, but the effects of this upturn were not reflected in the financial statement for the six months to May 31. Consequently the second six months of the fiscal year should show substantial improvement over the first half.

Says Retail Sales Will Gauge Actual Business Recovery

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—"The most important single item in gauging business progress during the next few months will be the volume of retail sales. There will, of course, be many other factors to be watched closely.

"Production figures, car loadings, statistics reflecting banking operations, security prices and all of the manifold list of things which have a bearing upon the state of business are important, but even the record of men employed will not tell the real story of progress made unless sales of goods to the consumer are shown to be increasing rapidly enough to give evidence that they will support increased production and employment."

That is the opinion expressed by Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, in his monthly review of business mailed to the association's 20,000 members.

U. G. I. Electric Output Up

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9—Electric output of United Gas Improvement system the week ended Sept. 2 was 66,631,761 kwh., compared with 633,527 a year ago, up 11.7 per cent. Aug. 26 week output was 66,400,263 kwh., compared with 57,950,988 a year ago, up 14.6 per cent.

The Editor's Puzzle

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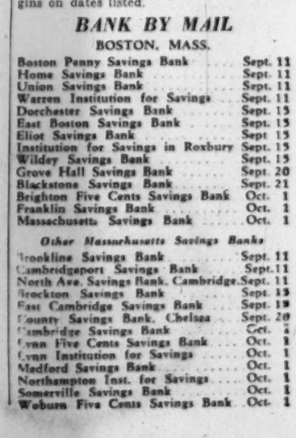


(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Conservative And Cautious Attitude Generally Obtains

Financial Markets Dull and Wavering—NRA Is an Important Factor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—The first week after Labor Day found financial markets dull and wavering.

For stocks it was a period of slow downward drift characterized by light transactions and interspersed with rumors as to what the Government planned to do or not to do with discretionary powers for inflation. Bonds had a moderate relapse, especially in the railroad category, but their market was very quiet. Commodities also slanted toward lower levels.

The market background appeared to have undergone few, if any, important changes. Wall Street attributed the stagnation in stocks to the lack of conclusive evidence, thus far, as to how NRA is to affect industry.

Retail trade volume, mercantile experts said, was beginning to feel the impetus of fall buying and had experienced no unfavorable reaction to such higher prices as have appeared; in some quarters it was suggested that purchases of goods was being quickened by the wide publicity given to prospective higher costs.

At any rate, the Blue Eagle's "Buy Now" slogan is being carried across the country, and a more accurate appraisal of results should be available before long. Chain store sales for August rose substantially over 1932, many of these systems, which handle low-priced goods, reporting gains of 11 to 12 per cent while a large majority enjoyed better volume than in July of this year.

The credit expansion program ran along at approximately its recent pace. Federal Reserve banks added $37,500,000 in "Governments" to their aggregate portfolio, slightly more than in the previous two weeks, but so small a gain attracted little attention.

Half Holiday For Exchanges Sept. 13

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—The following notice was issued by the New York Stock Exchange: "Whereas Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has proclaimed a half holiday beginning at 1 p. m., on Wednesday, to enable the people to participate in the demonstration to be held in support of the National Recovery Act there, be it resolved that the New York Stock Exchange close at 12 noon on that day.

"Be it further resolved that said day be considered a half-holiday by the exchange and that all provisions of the constitution and rules governing half-holidays shall apply."

The New York Curb Exchange will also close at noon, Sept. 13.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 5540

Doten-Dunton Desk Co.
Office Furniture
Specialists
32 Franklin Street, Boston

108 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS SEPT. 15
Write for folder 'Banking by Mail'
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS IN ROXBURY
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 11
Brockton Savings Bank	Sept. 13
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 4
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1

Book Reviews and Literary News

The Cuban Ferment

The Crime of Cuba, by Carleton Beals. With 31 aquatone illustrations from photographs by Walker Evans. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.

WHEN Tennyson wrote his "Dream of Fair Women," he peopled his forest with makers of history, and gave form and substance, speech and grace to the nothingness of wraiths. What they told him, every school child knew. What counted, therefore, was not so much their summary of their parts on the world's stage as the elegance of their recital to the poet who, through subtle suggestion, revealed himself as a lover of history wandering deep in that wood wherein every tree was a man or woman who had shaped national or world destiny.

Carlyle already had done the same thing in dramatic manner, just as Gibbon had done it elegantly years before, and Thayer came along afterward and repeated it. Then it appeared that the art was almost forgotten, save occasionally in the brilliance of a Latané, a Belloc and a few others, who have kept the flame alive.

Obviously it would be expecting too much to look for this art in "The Crime of Cuba." The reason is twofold: First, it demands independent thinking and a knowledge of the truth of history that extenuates nothing and sets down naught in malice; secondly, a mastery of syntax is necessary to know how to express ideas in words which constitute fitting vestments for historical truths; that lend dignity to the written record.

* * *

As in his "Porfirio Diaz," Mr. Beals has approached Cuba with certain preconceived notions and has written obviously with the thought of trying to prove his thesis. It is not surprising that he should find on the island the antithesis of a well-ordered, equitable rule; that he should find the material to prove his thesis. It was there and continues there. It would have been surprising had he discovered otherwise.

His fault lies chiefly in stating as historical fact things which cannot be proved and which he makes no effort to prove. For instance, his charge that President Cleveland "obeyed" the special interests of the American sugar producers on the island and the "budding tobacco trust" is too grave for an historian to make without giving his authority. There is nothing in the record to indicate that it is true, but, on the other hand, it follows closely along the lines of the Cuban propaganda launched against Cleveland during his second administration, when partisans of the movement to free the island from Spanish rule failed to cause the President to abandon his neutrality policy.

The fact that Mr. Beals repeats these charges as historical fact without giving his authority casts a shadow of doubt on anything he might say.

* * *

This is unfortunate because Mr. Beals has in his book some things that are really worthy of study. He scores the corruption, the cruelty which the Cubans have inflicted upon themselves, and likewise raps hard what has commonly come to be known as "American imperialism," which has effected "the divorce of the Cuban people from Cuba's natural resources on a scale greater than during the Spanish colonial period." He stresses that "from 1900 on, the bankers got control of sugar and other resources."

As Mr. Beals views government in Cuba, the Machado dictatorship was the worst; the administration of President Estrada Palma was the best. Cuba's brightest days, he holds, were right after independence; her darkest those of 1933.

* * *

Mr. Beals rightly sees in the race question one of the big problems facing Cuba—"a land carpeted with sugar cane, ignorance, superstition and poverty." He sees the Creole aristocracy impotent while "life disintegrates before the smashing impact of northern initiative." Throughout the island he finds "a polyglot race and civilization," with "the Cuban . . . ever delighted at the overthrow of concord and hierarchy . . ." His description of life in Havana's underworld is graphic, colorful and true, but not select adolescent reading.

The overthrow of the Machado dictatorship and the present situation in Cuba make Mr. Beals's volume one of the most timely in the book shops. It would be a mistake, however, to believe that he has said all there is to say on the subject. There are present in the Cuban picture many of the signs of Latin-American extreme radicalism, transplanted from Mexico, where it first took root. The end, therefore, is not yet.

A. H. W.

Lost Among the Soviets

The Tragedy of Russia, by Will Durant. New York: Simon & Schuster. $1.25.

WILL DURANT introduces his little book, which consists, in the main, of articles published last winter in the Saturday Evening Post, with a distinct touch of humility. "I should like to warn the reader," he writes, "that this book is based upon a very brief visit to Russia in the summer of 1932. The views expressed in it will be unavoidably unpopular with most critics, whose natural liberalism and sympathetic interest in new experiments will be offended by this apparent betrayal of the liberal cause."

With all due appreciation of the author's disarming modesty one feels that he has not anticipated the main objection which a reasonable critic would offer after reading his book. The Russian Revolution, like its French predecessor, is so vast and many-sided an upheaval that both its bitter critics and its enthusiastic apologists can make out perfectly good cases and can contribute something to an understanding of it. The modern man who wants to comprehend the French Revolution and the reactions which it excited is well advised if he reads Burke and Taine as well as Carlyle and Kropotkin.

* * *

Where Mr. Durant, as it seems to the present writer, went astray was in not realizing the limitations which a short trip imposes on a visitor to that country. One can learn from a brief sojourn in the land of the Soviets that the Trans-Siberian Express is not the most comfortable train in the world, that Russian peasants do not and indeed cannot use as much soap as would be good for them, that the dietary and sanitary standards of Omsk, Siberia, are not those of Omaha, Nebraska, that the Soviet Union has a peculiar system of double currency reckoning and that the care of foreign tourists in transit and in hotels could be improved.

All this Mr. Durant tells us with much gusto and vividness. But he is much less convincing when he goes into the complexities of the Five-Year Plan, or the bases of Communist philosophy, or the facts of Russian history, because his stay was obviously too short to bring him any adequate number of revealing contacts with Soviet life and his use of second-hand derivative material is arbitrary and inadequate. As a result his book contains not a few factual errors. The Nizhni Novgorod factory was never abandoned, as he declares; nor is Tomsky, the former trade-union leader, "languishing in Siberia"; and some of his misstatements of industrial and agricultural figures indicate that he has scarcely grasped the A, B, C of Soviet economic geography.

* * *

To the uninitiated reader without first-hand knowledge of Russia, these defects will probably be covered up by a dashing, self-assured style, a gift of epigram and a talent for writing purple passages (mostly of denunciation in the present case); and some of Mr. Durant's readers will doubtless rejoice in the spectacle of an author with a left-wing reputation who has been abundantly convinced of the error of Russia's ways. But the critics, regarding whose attitude Mr. Durant seems to cherish some apprehension, will regret not his "apparent betrayal of the liberal cause" (it would be naïve indeed to regard the Soviet Union as an exemplar of liberalism), but rather his failure to devote sufficient time and preliminary study to the difficult interpretative task which he essayed.

It seems that Mr. Durant has always approached Russia from a somewhat questionable angle. Apparently with a view to documenting his original sympathy with the Soviet experiment he reprints an extraordinary poem in free verse which he wrote in 1918 under the title "Holy Russia," which ends on an amazing note of false sentimentality when the Russia of 1918, the Russia of the Cheka and the Red Terror, is hailed as "the gentle Christ of the nations."

W. H. C.

Rumors of War

War, Unless . . . by Sisley Huddleston. London: Gollancz. 5s. net.
Cry Havoc! by Beverley Nichols. London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

THE two books before us are both frankly propaganda — propaganda to show the ugliness of war, the danger of war, and the immediate need of more determined efforts to avert it. They are both sensational, but they differ in method and scope. Mr. Nichols, addressing himself to the populace, appears to have made it his object to arouse a kind of emotional anger against war comparable with that kind of emotion which blind patriotism enlists on behalf of war; he aims at a mass peace emotion to expel mass war emotion—sensationalism enlisted on the side of pacificism as an antidote to the sensationalism of war. Mr. Huddleston, alarmist as he is, appeals to our reason. He tells us what are the actual danger points of war in various parts of the world; he shows how existing methods are inadequate to deal with them; and suggests a remedy.

Lurid as is Mr. Nichols's writing, he does not really exaggerate—for it would be difficult to exaggerate. Peace-time armies will never perhaps be deprived of their pageantry, but the word "war" can be stripped of the glory with which literature has invested it, and rightly shown as "the universal struggle of all mankind against an enemy whose arms were steel and whose breath was a sickly, yellow death." For "We shall not sheathe the sword," Mr. Nichols would substitute: "We shall not desist from gassing babies." He takes us the round of the armament factories and introduces us to agreeable gentlemen who are providing dividends for widows by the export of guns to Turkey and bombs to Japan. He discusses battleships and submarines, aircraft and incendiary bombs, mustard gas and gas masks, the League of Nations (which is "what we choose to make it") and the press (which "could stop the possibility of war in a few months," if the great newspaper proprietors cared to). And he concludes by denouncing the wrong kind of history which has been taught in the schools, and the false "patriotism" which has made wars:

> The time has come when it must be definitely admitted that Patriotism is an Evil, in every country—that the German patriot is as great a sinner as the English patriot or the American patriot or the Italian patriot.

* * *

It is an open question whether the sensational exposure of the brutalities of real war, and of the factors that are now making for war, helps or hinders the cause of peace—whether it draws people together in defense of peace, or makes them think of war as an inevitable disaster against which they must prepare. A treatment suiting the mentality of one nation may not be the best for another. At least 99 per cent of English people are unanimous in their desire to outlaw war; and I suppose an equal percentage may be found in America. In addressing the English-speaking people Mr. Nichols is addressing the converted, who have already been made aware of the grim realities he paints for us again.

Mr. Huddleston's book is likely to be far more useful, for he gives explanations and suggests remedies. He describes to us the state of mind of nations which are not in the neutral situation of Britain or the United States—Germany, angered by the deprivations arising from the Treaty of Versailles; Hungary, cut off from the territory where Hungarians live; Bulgaria, with her deep sense of wrong at the loss of Macedonia, and Austria, the center of an empire which has ceased to be, a metropolis without a country. He puts before us the tangible grounds of the sense of grievance which are creating in so many countries an exaggerated nationalism. He asserts that the prospect of peace can never be permanent until the nations which are powerful enough to insist have the courage to face the task of treaty revision.

* * *

There is much that is controversial in his book. Mr. Huddleston has no faith in spectacular conferences. He thinks that the merits of "open diplomacy" have been overpraised, and that there is much to be said for the old "secret diplomacy" of professional diplomats. He does less than justice to the achievements of the League of Nations. But he is on the strongest possible ground when he advocates the coming together of those countries which are disinterested and devoted to peace—in particular, Britain and the United States.

> I suggest that there will be war unless . . . the United States can come to an agreement with Great Britain, composing their own differences, and acting together in a reasonable programme, without any spectacular running to and fro or elaborate conferences, to help Europe to a sensible settlement. I put an Anglo-American understanding in the forefront of any constructive plan.

A frank and vigorous book which is well worth reading.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

Literary Fact-Finding

English Literature in the Twentieth Century, by J. W. Cunliffe. New York: Macmillan. $3.

IT TAKES a certain temerity to write a book about contemporary literature. Either one must strike out boldly with a private scale of values or follow in the rut of conventional appreciation, whether academic or popular. The temerity of the original critic is apparent in his willingness to fight against the whole weight of established opinion for what he conceives to be a true standard of judgment. The temerity of the conventional critic appears in the readiness with which he abandons himself to current evaluations, which, as we know from the past, time almost always proves to be wrong. Critics who have shown the utmost sensitiveness in dealing with the art of the past have all too frequently shown themselves lamentably lacking in understanding of the new forces operating in the art of their own day.

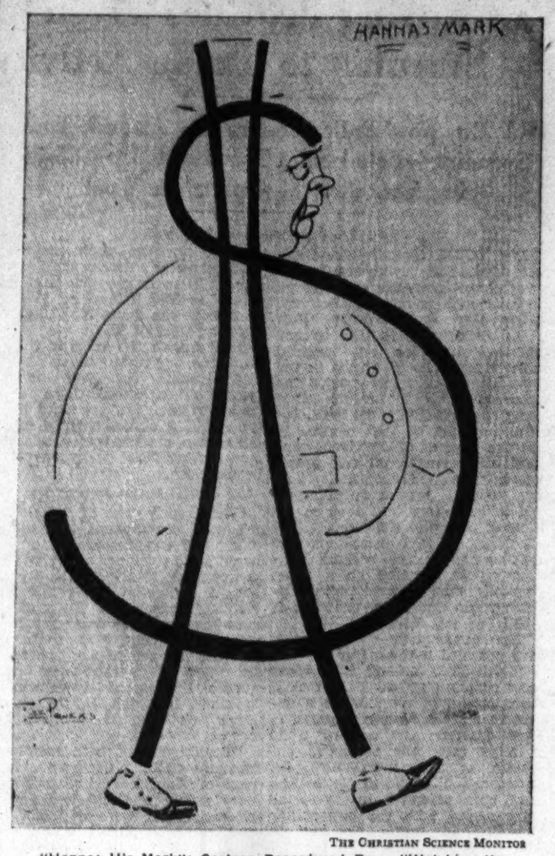
* * *

There is something to be said for the descriptive and journalistic approach of Professor Cunliffe. Confining himself for the most part to the outlines of each author's life and a description of his work, with plentiful citations of widely divergent opinions about him, he avoids the necessity of drawing dogmatic conclusions or even clearly formulated appraisals. There is therefore comparatively little in the book with which to quarrel, though one may disagree with his choice of authors and with the emphasis which he lays on specific characteristics. The reader with a limited knowledge of contemporary English literature may pick up much useful information here without the danger of being led into egregious error—and without the possibility of receiving any of those lightning flashes of illumination which we get from the really great critic, hurling his bolts down from the serene height of a fixed philosophical position.

* * *

All the old guard are here—Messrs. Shaw, Wells, Bennett, Barrie, Galsworthy et al.—and it may be said that Professor Cunliffe is more successful with this older group than with the younger writers like Mr. Huxley, Mrs. Woolf and Mr. Eliot, whom he treats sympathetically and impartially but perhaps less understandingly. He is at least successful in the chapter on contemporary poetry, where one is disturbed to find 11 pages allotted to Mr. Masefield, whereas Mr. Yeats receives a meager four, dealing only with his early work, in the chapter on the Irish Renaissance. But these minor indications of conventional bias are to be expected of a popular writer, and on the whole the book accomplishes evenly and interestingly a difficult task.

A further commendable feature is the introduction in which the economic and social trends of the period are traced, thus making more apparent the present-day significance of the writers discussed. Once again the author's journalistic sense of fact conduces to a well-rounded picture which, if not particularly profound, is informative and impartial. If a textbook-conscious race demands that books like this be written, then by all means let men with Professor Cunliffe's catholicity of taste write them.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"Hanna: His Mark"; Cartoon Reproduced From "Watching the World Go By."

Looking Back With W.J.A.

Watching the World Go By, by Willis J. Abbot. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.

IT WAS a happy thought which prompted Mr. Abbot to select for the title of his book of reminiscences the caption of his popular column in The Christian Science Monitor. For one who as journalist and editor for half a century has from the side lines watched the march of human events no title could be more appropriate. Few men have had so varied a career in the field of journalism; and he says frankly, and apparently with no thought of or need for excuse or explanation, that much of his life has been passed in association with politicians. Accordingly, while never an office holder himself, he has been on the inside of many incidents, not a few of which in the process of their unfoldment have changed the course of history.

In this volume, rich in the description of stirring events, there is no more dramatic incident than the account of the convention at Chicago which in 1896 nominated the youthful Bryan as the standard bearer of the Democratic Party. Mr. Abbot's intimate acquaintance with the Commoner developed a genuine admiration for him, a sentiment which through the years ripened into deep affection for a man who was at once a crusader and an astute politician. There can be no doubt of the accuracy of the picture he draws of a character who, while never attaining to the highest office, yet was possessed of an idealism which for 30 years enshrined him in the hearts of a vast number of people.

* * *

Mr. Abbot deals with subjects of a wide range, both in time and place. From an interview as a young reporter with Jefferson Davis at Beauvoir, his beautiful Mississippi home some years after the collapse of the Confederacy, one is taken to a face-to-face conversation with Mussolini at the height of his popularity as the leader of the Fascist movement, and again one is plunged into the ruck of the recent Sino-Japanese imbroglio. But the long period between these events was filled with a variety of experiences that seems quite baffling to one not familiar with the opportunities of a political journalist.

During those intervening years, Mr. Abbot became an ardent disciple of Henry George, heartily espousing the single-tax philosophy. With equal heartiness he supported Governor Altgeld of Illinois, worked for the Carter Harrisons, father and son, on the Chicago Times, was attached to the Hearst train as journalist and editor, and ran a paper of his own in Kansas City, filling in the spaces between with travel which led to intimate acquaintance with notable personages in many lands.

* * *

Attendance upon some 20 national conventions and years of residence in Washington brought to him intimate association with the leaders of political life in America. Interesting sidelights are shed on the lives and campaigns of Cleveland and Harrison, of McKinley and Roosevelt, of Taft and Wilson, of Harding and Coolidge and Hoover. In many instances solution is offered to numerous situations which have not been fully understood by the public at large.

Light is also thrown upon the rift in that great friendship between Roosevelt and Taft which long baffled the curious. The famous Bull Moose débâcle which elected Wilson is dealt with and sincere appreciation is expressed for the truly fine qualities of Taft, termed "the most popular of all ex-Presidents." The relation between Wilson and Bryan is also illuminated.

While no effort is made by the author to set forth a comprehensive and complete history of the times, yet the discussion of many incidents is of the quality that makes most interesting reading. The only similar volume I recall is Professor Elson's "Sidelights on American History," which dealt with the latter part of the nineteenth century. But its authorship came out of a much less comprehensive experience than has befallen the author of "Watching the World Go By."

Mr. Abbot writes convincingly of his healing through Christian Science from protracted ill health and deals briefly with his long association with The Christian Science Monitor.

Not the least attractive feature of the volume is the series of illustrations, for the most part reproductions of cartoons which convulsed with laughter or incited with rage the partisans of former years. Not a few of these from famous pencils will stir the risibilities of those who love to view events in retrospect.

All in all, Mr. Abbot's volume will be found both entertaining and informative. It is written with the grace and facility of expression which has come from long use of the pen. Its pages are enlivened by a keen sense of humor that precludes dullness in the description of events which of themselves might be heavy. Solon Chase of Maine, a well-known green-backer of half a century ago, published "Them Steers," a newspaper setting forth the virtues of his cause. The motto of this paper was: "Good reading, easy reading and printed quite plain." This is a concise characterization of the lively style and excellent typography of Mr. Abbot's highly interesting volume.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE.

Elizabeth the Magnanimous

England's Elizabeth, by Milton Waldman. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

THE telescope of sympathetic understanding, trained upon "that bright Occidental Star," as the translators of the King James Bible called Queen Elizabeth, brings her enigmatic character within the zone of comprehension. Her stormings and coquettings, her bad manners and her violence, her deceptions and jealousies, all find their proper perspective in the background of a grand career. Pettiness disappears as genius comes to the fore.

Some of Mr. Waldman's most astute observations—and he has the faculty of making them—point out the peculiar difficulties which confronted a ruler in the sixteenth century, and made the subtle qualities with which Elizabeth was endowed indispensable items in the equipment of a king or queen in that day. "Hard as it is to govern the sluggish, half-educated masses of modern democracy by any process of reason," he writes, "it was infinitely harder to apply any rules of logic to those wild, treacherous, superstitious, crafty, ungovernable individualists who filled the markets, armies, ships and offices of the high Renaissance."

* * *

Elizabeth, he concludes, ruled successfully because she possessed what he describes as "a clairvoyant instinct that could make reason out of unreason, logic out of bedlam."

Magnanimity, manifested in tolerance, was indeed a rare quality in the Europe of the Reformation. Elizabeth had it. She realized that man had a conscience, and was willing to let it govern, in so far as the safety of the realm permitted. Even the numerous plots to assassinate her—traceable without exception to Jesuit missionaries—did not swerve the Queen from her reliance on fair play. She refused to be swept away by hysteria or desire for revenge upon those who would have destroyed her.

It is the romantic thing to say that Mary Stuart won a victory over the Queen by the peculiar process of forcing her to execute her. Mr. Waldman appears for a moment to embrace this thesis. Yet he remarks that nothing in the life of the Queen of Scots justified her elevation to the high place she occupies in history.

* * *

Elizabeth's thriftiness has more than once been styled parsimony. Mr. Waldman prefers to call it thrift. The remarkable transformation which the Queen effected in the nation's finances during the first six months of her reign provided a stable foundation for the remainder of the Elizabethan Age. With an eye for just proportions and a pleasing clarity of statement, the author writes: "A great deal of the glitter that surrounds the Elizabethan Age is due to the gold stolen from Spanish treasure ships or vainly hunted in Eldorado—yet that gold bears the same relation in the national economy to the money saved by hard work and good management as the Casino at Monte Carlo does to the Bank of England."

It is pleasant to find a biography which appears to be more concerned with painting a true and rich picture than with establishing a thesis. It is agreeable to read a book which has not been brought out for the express purpose of contradicting all that has hitherto been said about its heroine, and if possible further besmirching a character which has been besmirched before. It is gratifying to find an author who loves his subject but is not carried away by sentimentalism, nor yields to the temptation to treat too romantically a subject which is sufficiently romantic in itself. It is convincing to read a book which makes no display of erudition but is soundly based on good sources. These are reasons for enjoying "England's Elizabeth."

L. R. M.

The Case for the Germans

Germany Under the Treaty, by W. H. Dawson. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 10s. 6d. net.

THE Swastika, which encompasses Germany, was forged at Munich. But the raw material was mined at Versailles. Whatever may be the opinions upon Herr Hitler's Reich, the treaty which Wilson branded as a product of "prevailing madness" cannot escape a burdening share of responsibility for the resurgence of Teutonic nationalism.

The German viewpoint, if the present situation is to be accurately interpreted, needs to be understood. And it is frankly for the Germans that Mr. Dawson presents the case—a case prepared with that combination of clarity and documentation which has made him one of the outstanding English-speaking authorities upon post-war Germany.

Confining himself entirely to territorial questions, Mr. Dawson forcefully summarizes the injustices of the Polish Corridor, the tragedy of Danzig, the infamy of the Silesian plebiscite, the detachment of Memel, the Saar, the Eupen-Malmedy from the Reich, and the expropriation of German colonies amid the shattering of Wilsonian promises. Viewing the present sober situation, it is difficult to condone the failure of statesmen. But it is equally difficult to accept Mr. Dawson's implied assessment of Clemenceau as the Complete Villain, Lloyd George as the Shining Hero, Wilson as the Perfect Fool.

Yet, to Mr. Dawson's credit, he does not leave matters here. He urges a not impossible solution for the Corridor with a frontier approximately following the River Netze, a free plebiscite to determine the status of Danzig, Polish retention of Gdynia, internationalization of the railway and the Vistula, and an arrangement for an exchange of populations.

Difficult as are the problems involved in the exchange of populations, Mr. Dawson recommends a similar scheme for Upper Silesia. He would reinstate German sovereignty, ingeniously proposing a German-Polish consortium to control the mineral enterprises which are the basis of contention in this area.

But perhaps Mr. Dawson's major contribution is his refusal to be baffled by that most damaging heritage of an unsuccessful peace—minorities. European populations are too complex to admit of solution by the drawing of lines on maps. Mr. Dawson would "admit that national unity as hitherto defined is both unobtainable and undesirable." Nations of the future, he feels, must look forward to a "unity based on harmonious diversity."

For areas where transfer of population is impracticable, he urges a new conception of minority citizenship—liberty of "education, religion, the use of their own language, and the conservation and development not only of personality in the individual, but of the traditional characteristics and idiosyncrasies of the group." The minorities would necessarily have to give ample pledges of good citizenship and perhaps forfeit certain civil privileges. In return, they would be able to live the life of their choice.

On the problem of being a good neighbor, Mr. Dawson offers words of advice to Poland. He would have the Poles, in order to justify their position in Europe, strive to "excel in such matters as liberal government, the sympathetic treatment of minorities, the widest toleration in civil and religious matters, eagerness in the cultivation of the arts of peace, devotion to education for its own sake, and not for its utility as a means of proselytism."

The admonition is one which, in Europe today, could indeed be heeded far beyond the Polish borders.

C. E. G.

In Tender Slippers

The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.50.

IS Gertrude Stein an amusing freak or a significant social phenomenon? Does she merit a hearty guffaw or a serious analysis? Hundreds of humorists have trained the public to roar at the very mention of her name, yet such a critic as Mr. Edmund Wilson considers her worthy of a sympathetic chapter in his penetrating study of Symbolism, "Axel's Castle," and Mr. Wyndham Lewis considers her worthy of a fierce attack in "Time and Western Man," in which he calls her (with intent to damn) "a sort of Epstein in words." Then there are the various writers, the Hemingways and the Sherwood Andersons, who have sat at her feet and learned from her some of their best tricks—more, certainly, than their own admirers have usually recognized.

To Alice B. Toklas, who has lived with Gertrude Stein for the last 25 years, she is a genius. Or so Miss Stein tells us. For, strange as it may seem, "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas" is not only about Miss Stein but by Miss Stein, and the simple little explanation, which occurs on the last page of the book, is as follows:

> About six weeks ago Gertrude Stein said, it does not look to me as if you were ever going to write that autobiography. You know what I am going to do. I am going to write it for you. I am going to write it as simply as Defoe did the autobiography of Robinson Crusoe. And she has and this is it.

This is, strangely, it—strangely because written in such a simple, lucid style and because it reveals the real Gertrude Stein as such a fascinating and likable person. For one thing, it proves what one had always half suspected, that Miss Stein has a delicious sense of humor which keeps her always one step ahead of her cleverest parodists.

Mr. Wyndham Lewis failed to recognize this in his famous description: "Gertrude Stein's prose-song is a cold, black suet-pudding. . . . Cut it at any point, it is the same thing; the same heavy, sticky, opaque mass all through, and all along." This leaves out of account the sheer fun of such bits as these from "Tender Buttons": "*Red-Roses.* A cool red rose and a pink cut pink, a collapse and a sold hole, a little less hot. *Chicken.* Alas a dirty word, alas a dirty third, alas a dirty bird." Miss Stein quotes Mr. Henry McBride as having told her detractors: "Laugh if you like . . . but laugh with and not at her, in that way you will enjoy it all much better."

There is little for even the professional humorist to laugh at in this book, though it is full of laughter itself. The *faux naïf* note which has caused her writing to be compared to that of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" is even more apparent here, where the words are allowed to have a perfectly coherent meaning, than in her other work, but the consciousness of a sophisticated intellect behind it reminds one that it is only the indulgence of an entertaining drollery. And the matter itself, the gossip about the extraordinary number of the great, the near-great and the pseudo-great with whom Miss Stein has been intimate, the reported witticisms and criticisms and portraits and anecdotes, the neat, barbed thrusts of the description as well as the affectionate warmth of much of it, constitute a continuously lively chronicle of a vivid and important aspect of twentieth-century life.

The pages swarm with arresting names and clever chatter. One learns how Hélène, the cook, who nursed an active dislike of Matisse because he would stay unexpectedly to meals after asking her beforehand what there was going to be to eat, would reply to Miss Stein's announcement that Monsieur Matisse was coming for dinner that in that case she would not make an omelette but fry the eggs: "It takes the same number of eggs and the same amount of butter but it shows less respect, and he will understand." One learns how whenever a new genius came to 27 rue de Fleurus the genius would sit and talk to Miss Stein and his wife would sit and talk to Miss Toklas, until Miss Stein used to say that Miss Toklas ought to write a book called "Wives of Geniuses I Have Sat With."

One hears gossip and some criticism of William James, Picasso and most of the important post-impressionists and cubists, the Sitwells, Prof. A. N. Whitehead, Messrs. Louis Bromfield, Ernest Hemingway, T. S. Eliot, Jean Cocteau, Ezra Pound, Bertrand Russell, F. Scott Fitzgerald and Ford Madox Ford, to name a few at random. But, says Miss Toklas via Miss Stein, "I have only known three first-class geniuses and in each case on sight within me something rang." Those three were Pablo Picasso and Alfred Whitehead and—strangely enough—Gertrude Stein.

R. P.

Dr. Powell on Religion

The Better Part, by Lyman P. Powell. Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill. $1.50.

DR. POWELL'S new book has for subtitle, "A Plea for Personal Religion." These five words describe the contents of the book, except that they do not indicate the extent to which it is an autobiography.

To the public, Dr. Powell is well known as the author of an appreciative and disinterested biography of Mary Baker Eddy. Besides this accomplishment, his achievements include many articles in magazines, a considerable list of other books, a period as a university extension lecturer, another as a college president and a long service of exceptional breadth and value as an Episcopal rector.

As part of this ministry, Dr. Powell has endeavored to heal the sick, for this purpose employing faith, prayer and suggestion; and he records a gratifying degree of success. He regards his method as "spiritual healing in its largest sense." Dr. Powell does not claim to have acquired the rule or technique of Christian Science healing, nor to observe its distinction between divine and human thought. Of course he does not attempt to explain the teachings of Christian Science.

At more than a few places in his book, Dr. Powell has praised Mrs. Eddy; for instance, as standing alone among the women of the world. He has also spoken generously of Christian Scientists as furnishing examples for the adherents of other faiths. Part of his purpose is to be a mediator among religious folds of all types, and he has already achieved outstanding success in this way.

In the main, however, this book is devoted to the advocacy of individual religion. The only essentials of religion, he maintains, "are the constituent and constructive elements of that personal religion which the individual must have, and know he has, and which can neither be committee-ized nor handed over to the minister."

The author's thesis is succinctly stated in these words: "No church can count for more than the personal religion of its members makes possible."

C. P. S.

Mammals and Birds (The Encyclopedia Britannica Co. $8) collects in attractive form many of the descriptions of birds and animals which appear in the complete work. The volume is splendidly illustrated and many of the pictures are in color. Within these pages one may learn much about the dugong of the Indian Ocean, the echidna of Australia, the Asiatic elephant, the moose that inhabits the wooded sections of North America, or that strange creature the amphibious, duck-billed platypus, which has a duck's bill, a coat of fine fur and webbed feet, and which lays eggs and nurses its young. From these pages one also may become acquainted with most of the birds of the world, ranging all the way from the giant moa of New Zealand, an extinct species, which stood 12 feet in height, to the humming bird, the daintiest of feathered creatures.

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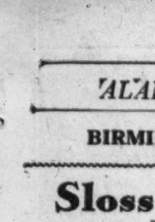

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Power Consumers Save $397,000 By Alabama Rate Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 9—The state public service commission has ordered a reduction of 23.3 per cent for average customers of the Alabama Power Company, beginning on Oct. 1. The annual saving to consumers will be approximately $397,000.

The order affects residential and rural users. A rate for commercial consumers will be worked out later. The total reduction in favor of rate payers is about $427,000, and this includes the earlier order reducing cotton gin power rates.

An objective rate has been drawn up by the commission. If the average customer's bill should be greater next month than for the same month last year, he will be eligible for the objective rate. A year later, his average bill will be reduced 5 per cent and if his consumption is greater than the total, he will be entitled to the objective rate.

In the base construction, the 5 per cent reduction continues for three years. The minimum bill is $1 a month and room count is four minimum and 10 maximum for the present and objective rates.

Mrs. Roosevelt Calm At White House Fire

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—An example of complete equanimity was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday when she addressed a conference of women in the East Room of the White House while shouts of "Fire" came through the windows.

"I think, ladies, we are having a little fire outside but we needn't be nervous, I'm sure it will be taken care of," she said. She continued with her talk and held her guests' attention, notwithstanding the commotion outside. The blaze was small and was soon extinguished by guards.

Swedish Consumers Urged To Boycott German Goods

By the Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 9—The Federation of Trade Unions, of which most Swedish workmen are members, issued an official declaration Sept. 6 urging consumers to boycott German goods.

The declaration was in accordance with resolutions adopted at the International Federation of Trade Unions Congress at Brussels last month.

The Swedish federation, which has approximately 650,000 members, pointed out that only a consumers' boycott was involved and that there would be no attempt to interfere with the merchandising of German goods.

Hoover Gives Californian 'Farmers' Gold Merit Keys

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Sept. 9 (AP)—Former President and Mrs. Hoover paid a surprise visit to the California State Fair, Sept. 7.

The former President presented gold keys to 18 future farmers of America on the platform in front of the grandstand. He received the ovation of more than 30,000 persons. The keys signified the highest degree in vocational agriculture. Mr Hoover has gained 11 pounds since March 4.

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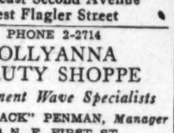

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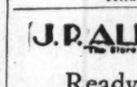

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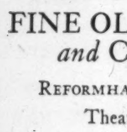
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SEE NEXT PAGE

Australia

SYDNEY
(Continued)

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(Next Civic Theatre)

Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Boulder, Colo.

THERE are many homes and apartments to let here, and the competition between landlords sometimes seems very keen.

Mrs G—— is endeavoring to make a living for herself and her son by collecting rentals from her property. Recently, she rented one of her apartments at a very cheap rate because she knew that the tenant had a depleted income.

A few days later it came to her attention that there was an empty flat in a large apartment house not far away. The landlord was offering this free to anyone who would do a few hours of janitor work each day. Putting aside all thoughts of herself, and her desire to add to her scanty vacation fund, she hurried to the little family and told them of this opportunity of earning their living quarters. The renters seized this chance to improve their own condition. But once more Mrs. G——'s apartment was empty, and her vacation fund was insufficient.

Much to the surprise of Mrs. G——, some friends arrived in town on the very day she had originally intended to set off on her vacation. They offered her a substantial sum of money for the privilege of living in her own home while she was away. All her own needs were thus met, and she had the additional joy of knowing she had helped others.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

143

The can of paint was opened and more linseed oil added. Thus he did what many a painter have, and is doing. Being of a different consistency, the same procedure could not be carried out in regards to shellac for that only needs alcohol

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 29.

For the Scrapbook

Gems From the Poets

It is good
To lengthen to the last a sunny mood.
—*James Russell Lowell.*

Worth, courage, honor, these indeed
Your sustenance and birthright are.
—*E. C. Stedman.*

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more is none.
—*Shakespeare.*

All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul.
—*Pope.*

Happiness depends, as nature shows,
Less on exterior things than most suppose.
—*Cowper.*

Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well thy part, therein all honor lies.
—*Pope.*

Absence of occupation is not rest,
A mind quite vacant is a mind distress'd.
—*Cowper.*

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
Till, by broad spreading, it disperse to nought.
—*Shakespeare.*

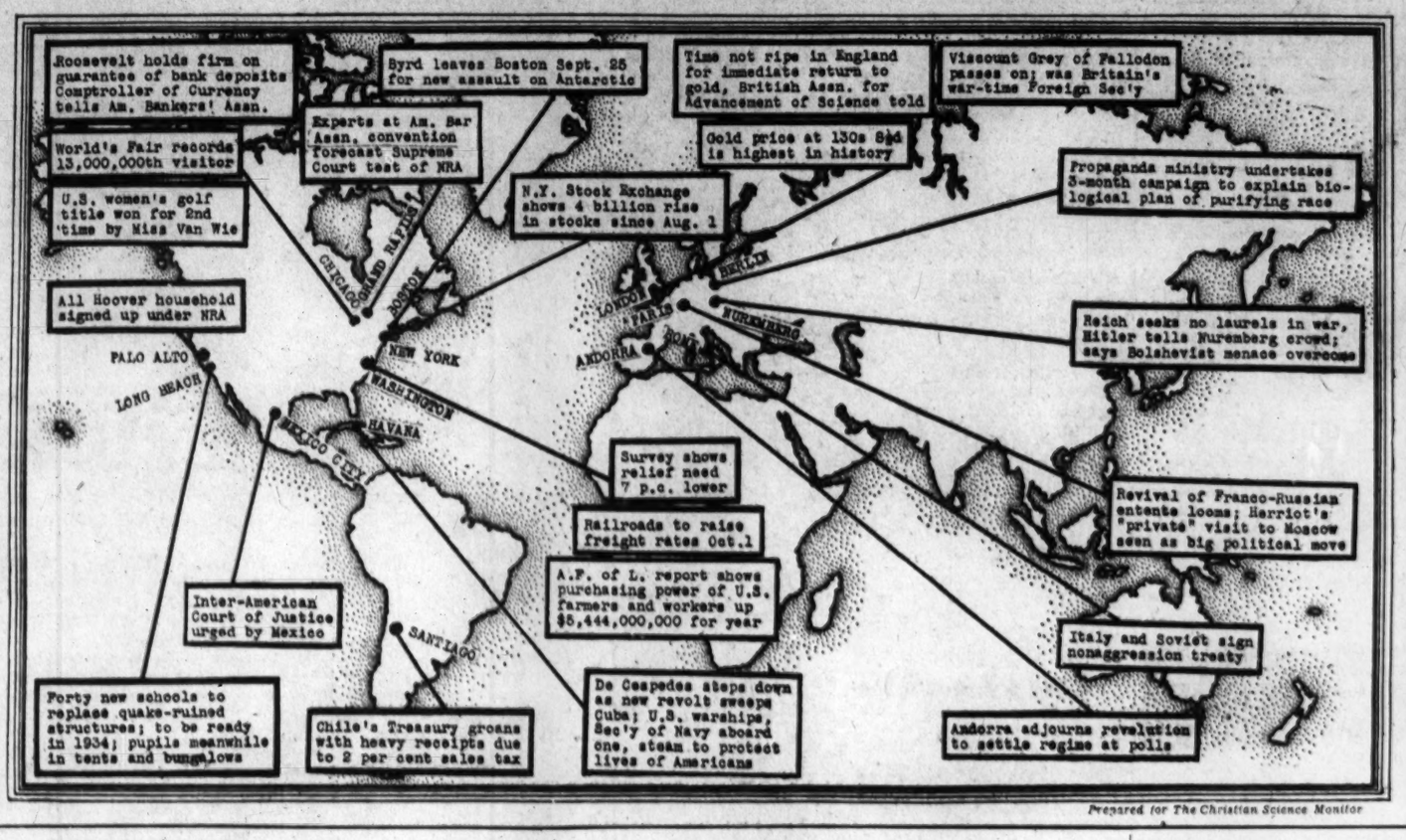
Brevities

New Orleans States: The Christian Science Monitor uncovered a music critic who declared that only 2 per cent of the people actually can sing. Now, if something can be done to persuade or compel the remaining 98 per cent to quit trying.

Arkansas Gazette: An inch and a half of rain, the heaviest fall in 10 years, is reported from Tucson.

Fountain Inn (S. C.) Tribune: Thrift is the simple art of making money faster than your family can spend it.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Roosevelt holds firm on guarantee of bank deposits Comptroller of Currency tells Am. Bankers' Assn.
Byrd leaves Boston Sept. 25 for new assault on Antarctic
Time not ripe in England for immediate return to gold, British Assn. for Advancement of Science told
Viscount Grey of Fallodon passes on; was Britain's war-time Foreign Sec'y
World's Fair records 13,000,000th visitor
Experts at Am. Bar Assn. convention forecast Supreme Court test of NRA
Gold price at 130s 8½d is highest in history
U.S. women's golf title won for 2nd time by Miss Van Wie
N.Y. Stock Exchange shows 4 billion rise in stocks since Aug. 1
Propaganda ministry undertakes 3-month campaign to explain biological plan of purifying race
All Hoover household signed up under NRA
Reich seeks no laurels in war, Hitler tells Nuremberg crowd; says Bolshevist menace overcome
Survey shows relief need 7 p.c. lower
Railroads to raise freight rates Oct. 1
Revival of Franco-Russian entente looms; Herriot's "private" visit to Moscow seen as big political move
A.F. of L. report shows purchasing power of U.S. farmers and workers up $5,444,000,000 for year
Inter-American Court of Justice urged by Mexico
Italy and Soviet sign nonaggression treaty
Forty new schools to replace quake-ruined structures; to be ready in 1934; pupils meanwhile in tents and bungalows
Chile's Treasury groans with heavy receipts due to 2 per cent sales tax
De Cespedes steps down as new revolt sweeps Cuba; U.S. warships, Sec'y of Navy aboard one, steam to protect lives of Americans
Andorra adjourns revolution to settle regime at polls
CHICAGO
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
PALO ALTO
LONG BEACH
HAVANA
MEXICO CITY
SANTIAGO
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
NUREMBERG
ANDORRA

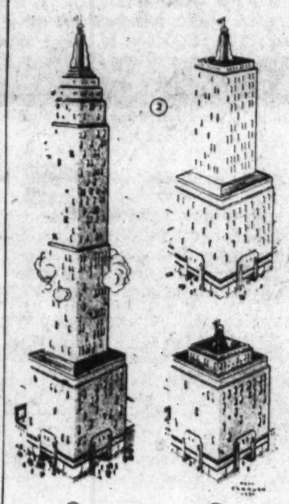
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WE RISE in glory, as we sink in pride;
Where boasting ends, there dignity begins.
—YOUNG

In Lighter Vein



Life

COLLAPSIBLE SKYSCRAPER

No. 1 Building completely extended for use during boom times. No. 2: Partially collapsed, for periods of "Prosperity is just around the corner." No. 3. Completely collapsed for depressions.

The Hint?

A minister, during an address, said:

"In every blade of grass there is a sermon."

The following day, one of his congregation found him mowing the lawn.

"Well, sir," he said, "I'm glad to see you engaged in cutting your sermons short!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Speeding the Parting Guest

The rather trying young man had stayed late, and was given a lift to the station in his host's car.

On the way an anxious look came over his face. He turned to the chauffeur.

"I say," he said, "I do hope I won't miss the last train."

The driver grimaced. "Have no fear about that, sir," he replied. "The boss told me to look for a new job if I brought you back again."—*Tit-Bits.*

Quick Action

Willie was spending his first night in the country. The family cat was dozing near the kitchen stove. Suddenly Willie grabbed its tail and pulled furiously.

"My boy," remonstrated the hostess, "why are you so cruel to the cat?"

"I'm not cruel," said Willie. "I pulled her away from the stove because she was starting to boil!"

In Defense

A prospective purchaser was looking over a piece of property which lay along the bank of the river. He remarked to the real-estate agent: "Doesn't this river sometimes overflow this land?"

The agent retorted, with some heat: "Well, this river is not one of those poor streams that is always confined to its bed."—*Pathfinder.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss must have got fat or grown a lot while he was out at Uncle George's farm—
Anyway he had trouble getting into some of his clothes this morning—
And finally his mother said, "My, but you outgrow your clothes fast!"
"Well," I said to myself, "that's something I'll never have to worry about"—
Which shows that being a pup certainly has its advantages—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ecclesiastes — The first *e* is short, *Eh - klee - zih - as' - teez;* secondary stress on second syllable. Discriminate between the first letter in "Ecclesiastes" and the first in "Ephesians"; for the first *e* in the latter is "quick-long," as in create.

Isaiah—In America, the prevailing pronunciation (Webster's first choice) is *I-zay'-ya* (*i* long, first *a* long, second *a* as in *sofa*). In England, *I-zi'-ya* is the common pronunciation.

"Blessed" (Luke 6:20)—The word, here, is a participial adjective, and is preferably sounded as two syllables.

Vehemently—The accent is on the first syllable, not the second, *vee'-he-ment-ly.*

Siloam—The *i* is short, *Sih-lo'-am.*

Conformed, transformed — Both words, normally, are pronounced with stress on the second syllable. When, however, they appear very close together (as in Rom. 12:2), it is advisable to stress in the second word the difference between it and the first word. Thus: "And be not con-formed' . . . but be ye trans'-formed. . . ." This canon of good speaking and reading applies to all such combinations; as: "mor'-tals and im'-mor-tals," "re'-al and un'-re-al," etc.

"To us-ward" (II Peter 3:9)—Here we see "toward" split, *to us-ward,* the meaning being precisely the same as "toward us." "Us-ward" is sounded *us'-werd.*

Absolute — The accent is on the first syllable, not the third (which is sounded with the *u,* not *oo*).

Combat — Both as verb and as noun, the accent is on the first syllable.

"Vanity" (Eccles. 1:2, 2:11) — The Hebrew word *Hebel,* translated here "vanity," is literally "vapor or breath," and is figuratively used of what is "evanescent, insubstantial, worthless" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon). The same word is found in Jeremiah 2:5 and elsewhere.

The repetition of the term in the phrase "vanity of vanities" gives, in Hebrew idiom, a superlative sense. Thus the meaning here would be "absolute vanity" (Davidson: "Hebrew Syntax").

"The wood that bringeth forth trees" (Eccles. 2:6)—The word rendered "wood" is literally "forest or thicket"; hence the rendering of the Revised Version: "the forest where trees are reared."

"Vanity" (Isa. 40:17)—This represents the Hebrew *Tohu,* translated "without form" in Gen. 1:2, and is in no way connected with the word for "vanity" so constantly found in Ecclesiastes. *Tohu* means, literally, "formlessness, confusion, unreality, emptiness" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon). Moffatt renders the verse: "Before him all the nations are as nothing, to him they are empty and inane."

"Living waters" (Jer. 2:13)—"Living water" was the regular Hebrew term for running water, or that which came from a spring; as opposed to that which is stagnant or held in a "cistern." Compare Jerus' use of the phrase "living water" in John 4:10, which the Samaritan woman evidently understood in its everyday meaning (John 4:11).

"The fool rageth" (Proverbs 14:16)—The Hebrew word might rather be rendered "is arrogant" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon). Hence the Revised Version translates: "Beareth himself insolently." Moffatt gives the complete verse as follows: "A man of sense is cautious and shuns harm, but a fool goes into into it jauntily."

"For it was founded upon a rock" (Luke 6:48) — Several of the most authoritative manuscripts of the New Testament, including the Sinaitic and Vatican manuscripts, have an alternative reading here, which is accepted by most modern translators, and could be literally rendered: "because it was well built" (cf. Goodspeed); Weymouth renders: "because it is securely built." It is supposed that the phrase "it was founded upon a rock" found its way into some of the manuscripts from the similar story recorded in Matthew 7:25 (Plummer: Commentary on Luke).

"If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit" (Gal. 5:25)—The more literal rendering would be "by the Spirit," in both instances. Weymouth renders: "If we are living by the Spirit's power, let our conduct be governed by the Spirit's power."

"Then shalt thou lift up thy face without spot" (Job 11:15)—This is a literal rendering of the original. The Septuagint, however, gives the rather interesting translation: "Then shall thy face shine again as clean water," owing, doubtless, to the similarity of the Hebrew words ממום ("without spot") and מים ("as water").

"There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus" (Rom. 8:1)—It may be noted that the clause which follows the words "Christ Jesus" in our Authorized Version ("Who walk not after the flesh but after the Spirit") is omitted by the most authoritative and early manuscripts of the New Testament, which are followed by the Revised Version, Weymouth, Moffatt, Goodspeed, and others. The same words are found at the close of verse 4, and scholars hold that some early scribe must have mistakenly copied them at the end of verse 1 (Sanday & Headlam: "Romans"). Moffatt reads verse 1 as follows: "Thus there is no doom now for those who are in Christ Jesus"; and Goodspeed: "So there is no condemnation any more for those who are in union with Christ Jesus."

"For to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace" (Rom. 8:6)—Literally, "the thought of the flesh is death, but the thought of the spirit is life and peace" (cf. Abbott-Smith: Lexicon); and since the Greek word *sarx* (literally "flesh") indicates "the material as opposed to the immaterial part of man (ibid.), the Greek may well be rendered: "Material thinking is death, but spiritual thinking is life and peace." Weymouth has: "For the mind to be given up to earthly things means death, but for it to be given up to spiritual things means life and peace"; and Goodspeed: "To be physically minded means death, but to be spiritually minded means life and peace."

"If ye through the Spirit do mortify the deeds of the body, ye shall live" (Rom. 8:13)—The word rendered "mortify" is literally "to put to death" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon); while the term translated "deeds" is more literally "doings" (ibid.). So Goodspeed reads: "If, by means of the spirit you put the body's doings to death, you will live"; and Weymouth: "If through being under the sway of the spirit you are putting your old bodily habits to death, you will live."

"Who hath subjected the same in hope, Because the creature itself also shall be delivered" (Rom. 8:20f)—By a slight change of punctuation and translation, modern translators seem to clarify the sense of the passage. Moffatt reads: "Who thus made it subject, the hope being that creation as well as man would one day be freed"; and the Revised Version: "Who subjected it, in the hope that the creation itself also shall be delivered."

"The creature was made subject to vanity, not willingly" (Rom. 8:20)—The word rendered "creature" (here as in verses 19 and 21) is more literally "creation" (Abbott-Smith: Lexicon). Moffatt renders: "Creation was not rendered futile by its own choice."

"Which is your reasonable service" (Rom. 12:1)—The Greek word *latreia,* while it means "service" of any kind, in classical authors, is applied in the New Testament to service or worship rendered to God (Thayer: Greek Lexicon); hence, the reference here is apparently to "the worship that is rendered by reason or soul" (ibid.). So the Margin of the Revised Version reads: "Which is your spiritual worship."

"Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage" (Gal. 5:1) — Literally, "For freedom Christ freed you; stand therefore and do not be again held down by a yoke of slavery." Compare Goodspeed's rendering: "This is the freedom with which Christ hath freed us. So stand firm in it and do not get 'under a yoke of slavery"; and that of the Twentieth Century New Testament: "It is for freedom that Christ set us free, stand firm therefore and do not again be held under the yoke of slavery."

"Holy conversation" (II Peter 3:11) — The Greek *anastrophe* (here rendered "conversation") means literally "walk," and so in a figurative sense, "manner of life, behavior, conduct." Since in this verse the word is in the plural, it has been taken to mean "the ways in which holy living shows itself" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon). Moffatt renders: "behaviour"; Revised Version and Weymouth: "living."

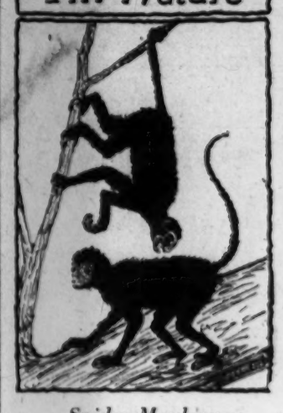
"The elements" (II Peter 3:10, 12)—Thayer's Greek Lexicon (p. 589) points out that the Greek word *stoicheia,* as used in these verses, means "the elements from which all things have come, the material causes of the universe."

Worth Knowing

BRITISH ENGINEERS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN MAKING AN AUTOMOBILE WITH A BODY OF ASBESTOS, PLATES OF THIS MATERIAL BEING DURABLE, AND LIGHTER THAN STEEL.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature



Spider Monkeys

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVE you ever tried rubbing your chest with your right hand while you pat your head with your left? Can you reverse the process and do it faster? If you have difficulty, you can appreciate the fun monkey has going about his monkey-business of eating fruit with one hand, preparing an extra supply in his other, picking more with one foot, using the tip of the tail to feel around in cracks and crannies for insects and insect eggs, while the other foot supports the creature and helps in locomotion.

Among New World monkeys, the "spider" and "howler" varieties are the largest. A few range above the Isthmus of Panama as far as northern Mexico, where they are found in mountainous regions. But while they are large monkeys, they are also very weak and timid. In the zoo one often sees them huddled in a corner and screaming. Most of them are black, though some are dark brown, and a few are red. They differ from other monkeys, too, in having no visible thumb, that digit being degenerated into a mere stub of a bone, seen only in the skeleton.

Usually, monkeys not trained to walk upright on a flat surface experience difficulty and are very awkward when forced to, but the spider monkey, when he finds nothing to grasp with his long tail, hooks it over his back in an open "figure S," and hitches along with considerable grace for such a creature.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The United States—
has 249,433 miles of railroad track in operation.

A $20 annual income—
is the average attained by people of India.

Only one continent is uninhabited and that is the antarctic continent, where no race of man lives continuously.

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Dinners 5:30-9:00
Afternoon Tea 3:00 to 5:00
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Vocations

Cup Cakes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

While unemployed, and reduced to our last few pennies, the idea came to me that I could make cup cakes and sell them. Using good ingredients, I baked the little cakes in fluted paper cups, packed them in oiled paper, and sold them from door to door. Each day I sold between 50 and 60, many times taking orders for a dozen in one home. This income sustained my son and me until I received employment.

Mrs. Augusta S.

Garden Sale

If you have a flower garden, with a variety of plants, vines, and ivy for indoor growth, cut small slips from each and plant them in small pots that can be purchased from a florist for one or two cents. These potted plants can be sold for about 10 cents apiece. This is a very delightful and profitable vocation.

Miss G. M. B.

Amusements

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6 Mon. Eve.—6 Tues. Aft.
Concerts
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Safeguarding the Consumer

SUCCESS of the American recovery program depends ultimately on the consumer. It takes no profound understanding of economics to predict that unless the increase of production now being fostered is followed by an increase of buying, the business situation in the United States will be unimproved, to say the least.

But, while the consumer is, in Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's own words, "The one person who will decide the success of this great experiment," it does not follow that responsibility for this success rests entirely on the consumer's shoulders. Millions of consumers would be eager customers if only they had sufficient funds to care for their needs. Millions more would join the buyers' parade if they were reasonably certain that their patriotism would not be exploited by profiteers.

The necessity of guaranteeing protection to the consumer is receiving more and more attention. And what may become a vigorous movement toward this end is forecast in a demand made late this week by the consumers' advisory board of the Recovery Administration:

> As a part of the hearings on codes, representatives of the industries affected should be called upon to give such cost and price information as may be necessary as a bench mark in the checking of price increases under the code.

A couple of days earlier Senator William E. Borah said:

> I venture to say that the Government will soon be facing the proposition of price fixing. In no other way can the masses be protected. . . . There is no doubt that gouging has already been undertaken in some places.

Of course, it may be expected that the Government will make every effort to avoid entering upon a price-fixing campaign. But there seems every likelihood that, if such a policy should seem necessary in the interests of recovery, the Government in carrying it out would have much the same popular support it has so far enjoyed. How far government must enter into business will depend on how far business is ready to go to serve its own best self-interest as well as the interest of the entire country.

One lesson presumed to have been learned from the depression is that industrial prosperity cannot be based securely on business methods which foster an ever increasing spread between production costs and selling prices. One of the chief causes of business difficulties today is that prices to consumers—who are mostly wage earners—so far outstripped production costs—which are the source of wages—that it became at last impossible to buy the products of industry.

It is fairly certain that any price increases in the next few months which exceed increases in production costs will fail to perform their usual function of stimulating a business upturn. Indeed, it is more than probable that they will have just the opposite effect.

The signs of organized effort to protect the consumer therefore are encouraging to friends of the recovery program. But even lacking organized protection, the consumer no doubt will take steps individually to protect himself. These steps may hinder the upswing seriously, or perhaps so slightly as not to be noticed, depending on whether they are negative or positive in character. Boycott might be a remedy, of a sort, for profiteering. But active support of those business men who are abiding by the legal and moral demands of their codes will be a better one.

One thing it is safe to predict. That is, that neither the Administration nor the American public, which is so heartily in sympathy with government efforts to better the country's economic condition, will allow the recovery program to founder in a wave of profiteering.

De Valera Faces Coalition

THE face of Irish politics changes with the definite plan of the three Opposition parties to lay aside minor differences and to combine against the de Valera Government. Hitherto the Fianna Fail leader, pursuing what his opponents characterize as a forced march toward a Utopian mirage, has drawn his major strength from the inability of these opponents to act together.

Proposals for a united Irish party, it is true, fall short of a majority in the present Dail, but provide a political focus for protests against the declining business and trade position which so far is the main result of Mr. de Valera's virtual economic independence.

Union of William T. Cosgrave's Cumann na nGaedheal, Frank MacDermot's Center and Gen. Eion O'Duffy's National Guard would weld the southern Conservatives whose effective expression has been confined to the Senate. It would give effect to the influence of the large farmers who support the Center. And it would give General O'Duffy an opportunity to turn the enthusiasm of his new blue-shirted Fascists from excessive emphasis upon their semimilitary character to a more conservative constitutional movement avoiding the risks of public disorders.

On the other hand, the strength of Mr. de Valera has been growing in recent months. But it is a question whether he stands today in the tactical position which, less than a year ago, enabled him to dissolve the Dail at the first hint of a united Opposition and to catch his opponents unprepared. Also, it remains to be seen whether the situation has more closely united Mr. de Valera and the anticapitalist Irish Republican Army.

His few "raids" on the I. R. A. camps seem insufficient to convince his critics that he intends to disarm the I. R. A. in a manner similar to his banning of General O'Duffy's Blue Shirts. But they have served to draw vigorous protests from the I. R. A. itself. Moreover, this semimilitary group of the extreme Left, committed to the establishment of a completely independent Republic, appears increasingly dissatisfied with Mr. de Valera's declaration that he must proceed "step by step" in removing symbols of relationship with England.

Yet reconciliation with England—the settlement of the trade war growing out of Mr. de Valera's refusal to pay the Irish land annuities due England—appears to be increasingly favored in moderate circles which have not been reassured by the decline of one-third in the Irish Free State's external trade in the last seven months. Admittedly the hopes of the Cosgrave, MacDermot and O'Duffy group to have Ireland—while free to make her own choice—choose to remain a member of the British Commonwealth has the sanction of economic common sense.

Success of the new fusion depends on the development of a clear and convincing program of its own, as well as the ability, not always manifest in Irish politics, to remain united after the opposition period has passed.

Whatever the political outcome or wide significance of the present movement may be, the prospects of resorts to force which have hung over Ireland in recent weeks have lately been greatly mitigated. The emphasis now is on political action. The moderation of a budding Fascism appears to have saved Ireland from much strife. There are beginning to be indications that saner counsels will prevail.

Poison for Endurance

CURVES, say the fashion experts and Hollywood commentators, have returned. Reaching for a cigarette instead of a sweet no longer makes such a forceful appeal to the vanity of débutante or matron. With the reducing properties of tobacco thus deprived of their value from a sales point of view, the versatile writers of advertising copy must apply their customary zeal elsewhere.

Endurance in sports or their fuller enjoyment is the new bait. Calmness maintained through grueling hours of speedboat racing, greater pleasure in swimming, are bestowed, if there be truth in this advertising, by the smoking of a certain brand of cigarette. Of course, the makers do not claim that the women whose photographs appear in their copy owe their charm to any particular product. It is the reader's own fault if she infers that such pulchritude could result only from puffing Dromedaries or Duchies. But the idea is definitely put forward that sport is hardly sport without smoking.

Yet it is interesting to note in concurrent news items that a circular addressed to young men by the principal of a higher institution of learning lists as one of the chief things which contribute to endurance and vitality complete "absence from smoking until we reach maturity."

"The active properties of tobacco," Webster states, "are due chiefly to nicotine," and nicotine is defined as "a very poisonous alkaloid."

"It *is* more fun to know!"

Big Game for Little Sports

IN THE report of the forest service of the United States Department of Agriculture it is called "big game." The words bring up pictures of formidable creatures of the wild which hunters stalk with considerable personal danger. "Big game," the report says, has increased by 40 per cent since 1926.

The "animal census" for 1932, covering 148 areas, notes a population of 1,163,142 in the national forests, mostly in the West. Protection and planned management are given as the paramount reasons for the increase, and the hunter gets the impression that this increase promises good shooting in the offing.

Indeed, the published policy of the service indicates that the national forests may be considered as "big game" factories, wherein the larger denizens of the wilds are allowed to propagate to the extent that the surplus may furnish attractive targets for the so-called "big game" hunter.

The forest service recommends "provisions for adequate public hunting grounds," remarking that the national forests, the bulk of which are in the western states, are the only existing large-scale public hunting grounds.

Briefly, the policy is to protect the game; establish nonpartison state game commissions; educate the public to good sportsmanship. Of course, when the game overpropagates in any area it is to be thinned out, and that is where the hunter comes in.

Undoubtedly, the forest service is acting for the interests of a large number in making the forests safe for "big game" propagation. There is, however, some question as to the terminology of the foresters' report. Classifying the wild life of American forests as "big game" borders on flattery. It seems to imply that the hunter is of "big game" caliber—bronzed, inured to hardship, cool in the face of danger.

Upon examination of the nature of the "big game" in question, however, another picture presents itself. A pageant of western wild life is staged in a national forest clearing. The placid elk, as dangerous and as difficult to shoot as a cow; the antelope, whose only defense is speed; the bear, whose undoing is curiosity; the sheep, whose safety is remoteness; the other larger animals, none of which, save perhaps the grizzly, offer anything by way of hazards more sporting than a game of croquet. Considering this sort of "big game" there seems to be justification for wondering if, perhaps, the forest service is not indulging in a bit of bunkum in implying that American wild life offers sport to test the courageous.

The Tuttles Go Motoring

THE Tuttles are back from their vacation. Or rather from Henry's vacation. They spent their two weeks motoring. Henry Tuttle always likes to spend his holidays going from one place to another, visiting new scenes each day and meeting new people.

He is convinced that that sort of vacation takes you out of yourself much more than settling down at some resort for two weeks at a time where you may very likely become acquainted with people who will persist in talking business or politics. And in Henry Tuttle's opinion the main idea of a vacation is to get right away from the things you are accustomed to doing fifty weeks in the year, to have a complete change of scene, of faces and especially of daily routine.

"I would like to forget business and the world's affairs entirely for a while," Mr. Tuttle confided to his wife; and settling themselves and their suitcases in their shiny new car they purred away for New Hampshire. Their first stop was Chocorua and as they sat enjoying a picnic lunch in the brilliant sunshine of a late August day Henry Tuttle began explaining to Charlotte some of the intricacies of the National Recovery Act.

He waxed particularly eloquent on that section devoted to minimum wages and it came as a great surprise to Charlotte Tuttle to learn that whereas in cities of 500,000 or over the rate must not fall below 37½ cents per hour, in cities between 2500 and 25,000 it need be only 35 cents per hour. Charlotte was not quite clear what Henry meant by the phrase "immediate trade area" because a scarlet tanager would keep hopping among the branches of a lovely old maple that stood directly in front of them.

It was by the gentle shores of Lake Winnepesaukee that Henry was inspired to give his very sound views on the relationship between "credit inflation" and the export of electrical equipment; and so curious is the effect of what is termed "association of ideas" that whenever Charlotte Tuttle now hears the word "inflation" she sees before her the rippling waters of a large lake and hears the soft swish of their tiny waves breaking on a sandy shore.

At Portland, Maine, the Tuttles visited Longfellow's birthplace and through some unaccountable metamorphosis the statue of the genial poet began in Charlotte's thought to take on the features of Secretary of Labor Perkins because it was at that hallowed spot that the subject of child labor and its joyous abolition by the NRA was made absorbingly clear to her. . . .

The Tuttles' vacation was a huge success and on their return home Henry remarked that there was nothing like getting back to nature for a couple of weeks to make a man forget all about business. Charlotte merely smiled a wifely smile at Henry.

Shakespeare and Soap

MODERN developments sometimes bring most surprising things into juxtaposition. The connection between soap and Shakespeare, for example, does not immediately leap to the eye. Their names share a couple of letters; but two letters do not necessarily imply a close correspondence.

Yet the influence of soap on Shakespeare may turn out to be quite considerable, for it has just been announced that one of the fellowships established under a bequest of the first Lord Leverhulme, the celebrated soap manufacturer, has been awarded to Prof. J. Dover Wilson of London University for the purpose of research into the text of Shakespeare. Soap will, therefore, indirectly help in the cleaning up of dark places in Shakespeare's writings. And to what better purpose, indeed, could soap be used?

Some scholars are convinced that it is not really known who wrote Shakespeare; while it is almost certain that it is not entirely known what Shakespeare wrote. At any rate, if what Shakespeare wrote is what is printed in the editions of his plays, in many cases no one knows what he meant. Malvolio's remark, for example, concerning the lady of the Strachy who married the yeoman of the wardrobe has puzzled many a student of "Twelfth Night." There are many passages in the comedies, histories and tragedies that will afford Professor Wilson a wide field for activity.

Similar enterprises to Professor Wilson's have in the past been attended by happy results. Few lines in Shakespeare are more widely familiar than those in "Macbeth" referring to the "temple-haunting martlet." Yet until research established the true reading in 1709 it had been supposed that Shakespeare wrote the "temple-haunting barlet," which quite spoilt the poetry of the passage. Similarly, the line "Or dedicate his beauty to the sun" in "Romeo and Juliet" had "same" for the final word until the scholar Theobald amended it to its present form. Since such jewels have rewarded former researchers, who knows what treasure may yet be revealed?

Editorial Notes

The National Council of Seventy-six, noting that crime is costing the United States annually $13,000,000,000, also points out that the solution of the problem lies in education. The fact that this total means $100 yearly out of the pockets of every man, woman and child should drive home to each the lesson designed for criminals, that "Crime doesn't pay!"

Surely graduates of Autobus College, University of Wichita, Kan., should be permitted, without bringing upon themselves the penalties of punning, to speak of their "Alma Motor."

A perfectly tuned bell produces not only a tone, but a chord of five distinct notes. That alarm clock, then, must be tuned to a fault.

NRA and Marginal Producer

By MALCOLM KEIR

Professor of Economics, Dartmouth College

DISCUSSIONS of codes setting forth new rules for industrial operation have filled newspapers and meeting places of business men for weeks. Since the codes so far accepted or drawn have imposed increased burdens upon employers the question arises as to what may happen to marginal employers who before the day of codes were barely able to match income to expenses. Moreover, what may happen to workers whose ability or speed has been under the average and whose wages in the past were accordingly lower than the average but which under the codes will have to be at least the minimum specified.

The United States has operated upon the factory system for a long enough time to have accumulated hundreds of laggard or misplaced enterprises. For example there are textile plants whose buildings and machinery have not been improved for a generation or more. These are laggards. Again there are many cases like the cutlery plants in the northern part of the Connecticut River Valley, the area where Yankee blacksmiths first started the business of making cutlery and machine tools. Long ago the main groups of the cutlery producers drifted from northern New England to places closer to steel and coal and natural gas.

* * *

Until the appearance of codes many marginal plants were able to remain in business because with old plants the interest charge on investment was low or absent and the rent charge often was low by reason of location in small communities. Others survived by combining related or diverse activities such as a manufacturer of machine knitting needles who also did repair work on baby carriages; many still combined manufacturing with farming.

The greatest advantage enjoyed by these marginal producers was in their command of labor at low wages and long hours. The labor force also was flexible for at slack periods it retired to the family farm or village garden plots; unemployment was not such a specter as in the cities.

The NRA codes standardize hours of work and wages. A tiny factory with three employees has the same conditions as to hours and wages as a city plant with three thousand employees. Because the city plant is more likely to possess efficient productive equipment, and is large enough to put managerial functions in the hands of specialists it is able to produce at lower cost than the little country factory. The latter under the codes cannot recompense itself—and so survive—by lower labor costs. The sole remaining advantage of the village enterprises then is the smaller interest and rental charges.

While these will permit some to hang on for a while, they will not save all from competitive destruction. Obsolete plant equipment and methods and bad location despite their temporary savings in interest and rent cannot long resist the erosion of more efficient devices especially in an age that puts a premium on technology. A 1927 Model T Ford truck was advertised the other day in a local paper for $15, but no local retailer could afford to use it on a delivery route in competition with 1933 Ford trucks.

In the long run marginal plants are forced out of business. The NRA codes are likely greatly to hasten this process.

* * *

As with plants so also are there marginal workers. Modern processes put a premium on steady hands and supple muscles. Workers of any age may lack either or both of these requisites but the group most likely to fail in one or both is the one beyond middle age. Unless NRA codes are modified so as to permit such workers to receive less than the normal pay they are likely to be discharged. Of course this is a stock objection to minimum wage laws; after enactment minimum wage laws never have been so desolating to the marginal workers as anticipated. Nevertheless wages are paid out of production and few employers can be so charitable as to pay minimum wages to any large number of workers who cannot earn the wages with output.

Therefore unless the NRA codes make allowances—as none so far has—for the slow, hesitant workers, these are likely to receive discharge notices. The dilemma in this situation is that if the codes did insert some such exception to the general minimum wage, unscrupulous employers would use it as a means for undercutting wages in unfair competition. The shorter hours will save some of the present marginal workers by the longer recuperative periods, and others, by the higher wages, will get better and more food. But many, as the codes now stand, will find themselves separated from jobs.

Lest our analysis seem too pessimistic let us scan some of the offsets. One of the appropriations made by the latest Congress was the sum of $25,000,000 "for aiding the redistribution of the over balance of population in industrial centers," to be used by the President "for making loans for and otherwise aiding in the purchase of subsistence homesteads." This, it is hoped, will relieve congestion of industries in large manufacturing centers by the judicious distribution of branch plants in small communities. New enterprises or enlargements of old ones also will be directed toward suitable towns and villages. Consequently some places whose existing marginal factories probably will be closed will gain instead in modern manufacturing buildings in which will be conducted operations adequately financed, ably managed and adapted to the economic environment.

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As for human marginal producers they perhaps will get consideration after the present rush to put industries and businesses under codes abates. Even in the midst of the present haste state NRA boards can grant exceptions to worthy cases of marginal workers. The first petition to the New Hampshire board for any kind of an exception was one to permit an aged employee in an insurance office to continue her job at less than the code minimum wage.

By next year, or sooner, when code terms can be decided in a calmer mood the plight of marginal workers may be recognized, as has been the case in legislatures when minimum wage laws were enacted. At the latest session of the New Hampshire Legislature a minimum wage law carried a provision that allowed a little leniency in the application of the law to marginal women workers. Similar elasticity properly safeguarded doubtless later will be inserted in codes.

Yet always there will be marginal workers whether the margin is a rigid barrier or an indeterminate zone. For the residual marginal men and women the ultimate solution, perhaps, is a greater development of social insurance. It is significant that in the depth of our depression years there were unusual advances in state old age pension laws.

General Johnson has said that in making our new omelette some eggs will be broken. It is both the marginal plant and the marginal worker that are most likely to be sacrificed in order that the majority may have an easier existence. Society, therefore, should be made aware at least about the human sacrifices and in recompense society should take speedy action to prevent undue hardship among the social victims.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Canadian Criminal Procedure

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor's editorial dealing with the administration of criminal law in Canada as compared with that function in the United States was, of course, intended to help the latter country's present difficulty.

But while stating that all changes in the Canadian criminal code are made by the Federal Parliament, yet the editorial failed to mention that the Provincial Attorney-General is charged with all prosecutions.

This subject is so closely associated with a problem of less costly system of government in all British Dominions and United States that, considered in unison, the hope expressed in your editorial for public officials uninfluenced by politics might be assisted.

Canada has but one legislative assembly in each province. Many Canadian citizens think all these could well do with fewer seats. But Australia and the United States double the machinery of state government. A third Canadian party advocates the abolition of the federal Senate. If fewer bodies of lawmakers would lead to less patronage, the ward and state "district leaders" would lose the cloak of duplicity, offices and officers, which now confuse the citizen.

While the Canadian system is far from clean at times, the point of provincial responsibility in enforcement, omitted from your editorial, is the most important to understand.

THOMAS CONNOR.

Vancouver, B. C.

To O. S.—An Appreciation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"A Yankee's Odyssey" is grand, though I dare guess I am the only Englishwoman who came anywhere near believing it. What memories it called up of my five years' residence in southern California, and the marvelous cars I had seen put together in my back yard from fragments collected from junk heaps within a ten-mile radius.

Household help was very difficult to get out West in those years after the war. I was advised to try a "student" who would be willing to work for his room and board. This was the beginning of an extensive experience of "getting acquainted" with the country boys or young men of America. Bless them. Sometimes I would have two so that they were company for each other, and for me.

Three or more would pile themselves on the tiny thing they called their car. Hearing explosions of laughter, I looked out. The little car jumped right up in the air every time they tried to crank it, so two had to sit on the bonnet to hold it down, while the other one did the cranking. Eventually they went off in triumph.

On another occasion one remarked with pride, "There is just one rattle I can't locate." The others roared, "Why, man, that's just it, it's just one big rattle."

Riding with them in those cars I count amongst the bravest things I ever did. Their great need seemed to be just to have someone to talk to. Their various accounts as to how they had got out to the Pacific coast from back East would come a good second to "A Yankee's Odyssey." Very few of them had had any money to do it on. They had worked their way out, as they were now working their way through college. Their experiences on the way out, in many cases, had waked them to the need of the further education which they had scoffed at before leaving home.

The average American boy certainly does not trammel himself with any sense of limitation, and their joyousness is irrepressible and most contagious. One and all have a firm conviction that some day they will make the trip to Europe, and I have not the slightest doubt whatever that they will do it. In fact, some of them have already done so. How the memories crowd in, now I have begun!

There was Micky, who was absolutely "on the rocks" for money or a job, so he decided to go to San Pedro and unload coal. I never shall forget seeing him come into the kitchen early next morning. He certainly was like the proverbial sweep. "Gee, I'm tired," says Micky, but with the triumph of accomplishment, showing his money. His people at home were quite well off, but he would not let them know he was broke.

Don was another grand lad. When Christmas came he earned $5 at the post office by working all night. They really finished about 4 a. m., but he had a sleep on the piled-up mail bags, rather than come home and disturb us at that early hour. Christmas Day he spent half his $5 on roses for me. I nearly wept, but scolded him instead.

The advice of the Monitor regarding international friendship is so sound. "Get acquainted."

London. EDITH WILSON.

Selfishness of War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Possibly because such stupendous fortunes have been amassed through its means, the subject may be more or less sacrosanct, but couldn't the manufacture of firearms and powder be relegated to the governments of the different nations and it be made a misdemeanor for individuals to manufacture, sell or purchase, or be found possessing firearms? Remove the private profit and you remove the propaganda.

Government ownership of firearms plants would make each government more accountable to the League of Nations, for instance, and also eliminate gang shootings to a great extent. Or, to make it more explicit, any gang shootings could be run down more rapidly and the Federal Government could place a severe fine and imprisonment as the penalty, if the states would, by an amendment to the Federal Constitution, place this function in the Federal Government's hands. And why not, as the airship, airplanes, telegraph, radio, etc., make crimes of today not a local but a national and international affair in a great deal more than 50 per cent of present-day crime.

GEORGE E. BOYNTON.

Chicago, Ill.

Fighting Corrupt Politics

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Are you in favor of requiring the law enforcing authorities to compel candidates for Mayor of Boston and their respective committees to observe the corrupt practice law in the conduct of their respective campaigns for the mayoralty of Boston?

Are you willing to take a valiant part in exposing the gangster methods now being used to promote elections to public office—the ballyhoo and the corrupt practices of the politician racketeers—and help to secure for Boston a clean politics election, viz., simply an observance of the existing laws enacted for the protection of the taxpayers?

Everett, Mass. JAMES J. IRWIN.

[Editor's Note.—We are. Note editorials dated Aug. 18, 1933; July 3, 1933; May 29, 1933, and more to come.]